291

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Registered No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,932.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S PENANG, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL to be delivered at Malet Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steam Coal" will be received by the Resident Engineer at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st October.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

September 22nd, 1877.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st, the DOWN MAIL WILL LEAVE Bombay Colaba, at 9 p.m., Surat 5-10 Broach 7, Baroda 8-54 and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up-mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3-5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45 and Surat at 9 55 p.m., and arrive at Bombay, Colaba, at 6-15 a.m.

The up-mixed will leave Wadhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 2-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 7-15 a.m., and arrive at Surat 6-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba 6-50 p.m.

The down mixed will leave Colaba 6-30 a.m., and arrive at Surat 7 p.m.; Surat 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p.m.; Ahmedabad 12-5 noon and arrive at Wadhwan at 6-50 p.m.

Alterations to correspond with the foregoing alterations will be made in Branch line trains, for the particulars of which please to see the Time-tables which will be exhibited at all stations in a day or two.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Bartlett	1st Oct.
(a) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	400	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Forbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No 28, Apollo Street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a splendid lot of fancy goods consisting of photo and scrap albums of sizes in variety, ladies' companions, dressing and writing cases, glass paper weights, building bricks, dissecting puzzles and cubes, plain and dressed dolls, Noah's arks, grey and colored India rubber balls, and a variety of other toys too numerous to mention.

All these goods are of the very best quality, and will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Splendid sets of Elkington's dinner tea and coffee services, Delhi made fancy purda and carpets, India rubber mattrass, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
6 cases colored prints.
5 bales blue drills.
1 " grey dhooties.
2 cases damaged ball thread.
On account of whom it may concern.
10 packages of Bokhara or Kokan silk of superior quality.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SPECIAL SALE of choicest HIMALAYAN TEAS, guaranteed Plantation packed, at Crawford's Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, at 3 p. m.

MATHERAN—"CAPRERA" TO BE LET. Apply to W. R. FELLOWS, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in an airy top floor, Fort. Address "A.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a young European Gentleman, LODGINGS, (or Board and Lodgings) in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply "X Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, BUIST'S INDEX to BOOKS and PAPERS on the Physical Geography, Antiquities and Statistics of India. The last edition required. Apply to THACKER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has no objection to hard work, an appointment where a general knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence is a desideratum. References, &c., on application to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

VANILLA, RASPBERRY & COFFEE ICES at PEARSE'S to-day. Cream Soda, Fruit drinks, &c. Ham, Bread and Cheese, Sandwiches, Mutton Patties, Jam Puffs, &c.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned:—

AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz.
ITALIAN VERMOUTH " " 1 " " " 13-8 "

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

JOHN MOIR & SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
Factories: London and Aberdeen.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry. Champagne, Gin, &c.
A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.
No Mess or Family should be without it.
Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.
WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED FITTER to erect the Machinery in a Spinning and Weaving Mill Up-country. Apply with references to

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, September 24, 1877.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER, a fresh supply monthly.

Per case of 4 dozen quarts ... at Rs. 6 4 per dozen.
do. of 6 dozen pints ... " 3 14 do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, at 3 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, September 24, 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of MADHOWJEE LAKSHMANJEE, deceased.

MANMOHAN LAKSHMANJEE ... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Applicant has, as the Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for GRANT to him of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said Madowjee Lakshmanjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 20th day of September 1877.

R. SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Attorney.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are re-eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 22, 1877.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Bazaar Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th September 1877, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheets and Abstracts of Profit and Loss Account for the last two half years ending 31st December 1876 and 30th June 1877.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To approve the appointment as Director of Lakhmidas Khimjee, Esq.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1877.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,
WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

	Mirrors	Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	10 inches square.	27
	11½ "	31
	12½ "	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	10 inches square.	28
	11½ "	34
	12½ "	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	10 inches square.	36
	11½ "	40
	12½ "	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	10 inches square.	39
	11½ "	43
	12½ "	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Key to the Field Exercise, 1877, by Malt.n	0	12
Parker's Marphology of the Skull	6	12
Marsh's Ride through Islam	8	12
Her Mother's Darling, a Novel	3	12
Reynolds' Locomotive Engine Driving	3	0
Heritage of Langdale, a Novel	3	12
The Works of Virgil, Translated by John Dryden	1	4
When we were young, or, seventy years ago	0	12
The Victoria Cross in the Crimea, by Major Knollys	0	12
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva, cheap edn	4	12
Russell's Work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, 2 Edn., handsomely bound and Illustrated	34	0
McCoan's Egypt as it is	13	4
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	4	8
A pair of Blue Eyes, by Thomas Hardy	3	12
Huxley's Manual of Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals	10	0
DeLeon's Khedive's Egypt or the Old House of Bondage under New Master	11	0
The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Samhita and Pada Texts, by Prof. Max Muller, 2nd Edition, 2 Vols	20	0
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Illustrated Book of Prices of Machines, Tools, &c. and Engineers' Directory for 1877-78	4	12
Cassell's Countries of the World, being a popular description of the various Continents, Islands, Rivers, Seas, and peoples of the Globes, by R. Brown, Vol. 1, Illustrated	4	12
Roscoe's Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. 1, The Non-Metallic Elements, Illustrated	13	4
Wheeler's Elementary Course of Civil Engineering for the use of Cadets of the United States Military Academy	19	8
The Practitioner, Vol. Jan. to June 1877	6	12
Braithwaite's Retrospects of Medicine, Vol. Jan. to June. 1877	4	4
Treasury of British Eloquence with Biographical and Critical Notices and Index	3	4
Consuelo, and the Countess of Rudolstadt by Geo. Sand, (in English) each	1	4
Darwin's Different Forms of Flowers, Illustrated	6	12
Forney's Catechism of Locomotive, New Edition, 1877	5	12
The Wanderer and other Poems, by Lord Lytton	3	12
Lucile and other Poems, by Lord Lytton	3	12
Fables in Song, 2 Vols. by do.	7	8
Success and how he Won it, by E. Werner	3	12
Chronicles of Dustypore, by H. S. Cunningham	1	12
Turks and Greeks, notes on a recent Journey, by Hon. D. Campbell	2	4
Longfellow's New Poems; Poems of Places, 2 Vols	6	0
Milton's Paradise Regained, a Poem in four Books	1	12
The Plumber and Sanitary Houses, by S. S. Hellyer	4	12
The Science of Weighing and Measuring, by H. W. Chisholm	3	0
My Young Alcides, by Charlotte M. Yonge	3	12
The Capel Girls, by E. Garrett	3	12
The Builder's Clerk, a guide to the Management of a business, by J. Bales	1	0
Hughes' Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, &c., Illustrated	7	8
Milton's Poetical Works (Globe Edition)	2	4
Bellows's Pocket French-English and English-French Dictionary, 2nd Edition	6	12
Edna, a Novel, by Mrs. H. Wood	3	12
Moore's Family Medicines for India, 2nd Edition	6	4
Historical Dramas, by Tom Taylor	4	12
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range; a Tale of Indian Adventure, by R. A. Sterndale, Illustrated	13	4
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry, Vol. I, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, 12th Edition	9	8
The History of the Rifle Brigade, formerly the 95th, by Sir W. H. Cope	15	0
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew G. O. Trevelyan, 2 Vols	22	0
History of the Bengal Artillery, by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 Vols, with Map and Illustrations	20	0
Students' Hand-Book of Forensic Medicine and Medical Police, 2nd Edition, 1877	5	12
Turner's Introduction to Human Anatomy, including the Anatomy of the Tissues	10	0
Thomas's Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women, 4th Edition, Thoroughly Revised	15	12
Chavasse's advice to a Wife and Mother, each	1	12
England's Policy in the East, by Baron H. De Worms	3	4
The Biography and Typography of William Caxton, England's first Printer, by W. Blades	13	4
A Selection from the Despatches, Treatise and other Papers of the Marquis Wellesley during his Government of India, edited by S. J. Owen	15	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

THE above will shortly arrive of all SHAPES and SIZES. Orders Registered by

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET: Bordeaux; An excellent Cup Wine, Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET: Petit Medoc; A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET: Medoc; A very superior Breakfast Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8. Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET: Chateau Lagrange; An excellent Dinner Wine. Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21. Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET: Chateau La Rose; A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET: Chateau Margaux; Rich, old, and very fragrant. Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31. Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected. KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH ... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs. 90 to	180
" " enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	" 250 to	600
Gold Calendar Watches	200	
" second independent Watches	250	
" repeaters of every description	from 350 to	800
" Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	" 1,200 to	2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch ... Rs. 25
" " Hunting " ... 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM " S. M. gilt frames.
" " marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTAS &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, Kings Cross Road, London.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON, near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 38, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.

These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

THACKER & CO.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES of all descriptions.

*_** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARBOOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

Celestial—GLOBES—Terrestrial.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS. ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds and Estimates given. Framing can be seen

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and, lists can be sent on application.

Size 8¼ by 6¼ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	" 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	" 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	" 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	" 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

CONSOLS in London have advanced ⅛, and French Rentes ½ per cent., latest quotations being 95⅝ for the former and 105⅞ for the latter.

The shares of the Home Banks, having agencies here, were quoted yesterday in London as follows, the only change noticeable being an advance of 10s. per share in those of the Chartered Bank : Oriental Bank Corporation £45, Chartered Bank £22 10, Chartered Mercantile Bank £28, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £34.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady at unchanged prices, sales of 8,000 bales were reported, of which 1,000 were Surats. From New York Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11⅛, and Futures of December shipment again at 11⅛ cents per lb.

COFFEE and Cocoanut Oil in Mincing Lane were quite unchanged in price.

LINSEED at Home is described as quiet, and Rapeseed as dull. The quotations for Calcutta Linseed show an advance of 3d. per cwt., to arrive, and 6d. ex-Wharehouse ; Ferozepore Rapeseed is quoted 6d. per cwt lower. Wheat was unaltered.

ENFACED Rupee at Home shows no change, yesterday's quotations being 81⅞ for Four, 82½ for Four-and-a-half, and 88½ for Five-and a-half per cents.

Bar Silver was quoted in London at 54⅛d. per ounce, and Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills at 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee.

The return of the Bank of Bombay of the 22nd shows the following changes, as compared with the return of the 15th instant :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	6,08,537
Do " Branches	Dec.	2,39,515
Other Deposits	Dec.	8,39,296
Loans on Security of Government Paper Bullion, &c.	Dec.	93,902
Bills Discounted	Inc.	87,071
Cash Balances with Correspondence	Dec.	77,796
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	15,86,217

The position of the Bank is not so favourable as could have been wished, although the alterations are not after all of very great moment. The reduction of the Cash Balance by nearly sixteen lakhs is accounted for by the decrease in Deposits, both Government and Private. In the Bazaar Money is beginning apparently to be rather more tightly held for higher rates of interest.

STERLING EXCHANGE here opened at yesterday's rates, with the exception that 1s. 9⅛d. per Rupee was quoted by at least one Bank for its Bills on demand. The amount of business offering was small in the extreme, there being very few Private Bills in the markets and the demand for Bank Paper being very limited. In the afternoon one or two of the Banks raised their selling rates at 3 and 6 months' sights, but we are not aware that this increase caused many buyers to come forward. Nothing more has come to hand about the intentions of the Secretary of State for India as to the sale of Council Bills. We quote on London :

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9⅛d.	per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.	"
Credits, " 3 " "	...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...1s. 9⅝d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 9½d.	"

On Calcutta—There was again some enquiry for Bills on demand at 3 annas per cent. premium, and business at this figure was reported. For Bills at 60 days' sight we still quote Rs. 99 per Rs. 100, and we understand that the bazaar has been buying at this rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We make no change in our quotations, but the market continues entirely without animation. We quote 93¾ to 94 for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half and 101⅝ to ¾ for Five and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—Banks and Land Shares are without alteration. In Press Companies' Shares we notice an improvement of Rs. 15 in East India, and Rs. 25 in Sinde and Punjab. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip the changes today are advances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 respectively in Coorla and Alexandra, and declines of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 25 in Fleming and Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 40 per share in Madras United.

COTTON.—There is no change in quotations which are firmly maintained. Transactions yesterday appear to have amounted altogether to 250 candies, principally for local consumption. To-day the business done has been also small.

SEEDS.—There is a steady enquiry for both Linseed and Rape, and for the former prices have advanced 2 annas to 3 annas per cwt. The scantiness of stocks greatly checks business. Wheat is quite unchanged.

PIECE GOODS continue dull of sale, and the demand for cloths in first hands appears to be rather languishing than coming to any improvement.

COALS.—We have no change to report in the position of the market to-day.

FREIGHTS.—There has been no further movement to record.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	500	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	662½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	880
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	825
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	*1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	96
Bowanggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	1,105
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	365
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	830
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	990 xd
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,005
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,165
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,175 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,065
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.*	1,005
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	1,200
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.*	985
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s.*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s.*	1,280 xd
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s.*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	295
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	875
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s.*	750 xd
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,280
Racoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	980
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	990
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	995½
Vict. Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akola Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	930
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	400 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,380	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	332	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co., Ld.	3,125	400	350	25 do	350
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Samson's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scindia Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd September as compared with the statement issued on the 15th September :—

LIABILITIES.	15th Sept. Rs.	22nd Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,23,113	65,14,576
Do. do. do. at Branches	13,28,923	10,89,408
Other Deposits	1,41,46,647	1,33,07,351
Post Bills	47,079	47,079
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,82,214	4,95,879
	3,52,27,976	3,35,54,293
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,25,341	28,25,341
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,52,268	16,54,614
Loans on Security of do. do.	81,54,880	60,60,478
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,039	1,820
Bills Discounted	1,04,10,908	1,04,97,274
Stamps	3,595	3,565
Dead Stock ...Rs. 5,29,294 Amount applied in reduction ..1,75,000	3,54,294	3,54,294
Bullion	3,21,160	3,17,172
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,98,142	1,20,349
and Currency Notes	1,33,04,542	1,17,18,326
	3,52,27,976	3,35,54,293

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP GARELOCH, 1,176 tons, Captain G. Greenwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. STANDARD, 1,074 tons, Captain W.W. Lyon, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (September 6th), with twenty-four deck passengers and general cargo.

THE S. S. LADY LYCETT, 1,198 tons, Captain G. Bratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 17th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,807 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain G. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. W. Fry, Mr. E. L. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Corke, Mr. H. M. Corke, and eighty-six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Standard (s)	Lyon	Calcutta, Sept. 6.
24	Lady Lycett (s)	Bratt	Cardiff, Aug. 17.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Calcutta, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Nimrod	Lyle	Galle.

The ship Gareloch, Greenwood, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Craigforth, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ajax, to London.
Steamer Nyanza, to Calcutta.
Brig Lullamutty, to Maldive.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bombay, August 31.
	St. Osyth	McNabb	Madras, September 16.
	Green Jacket	Donaldson	Point de Galle, Aug. 29.
	Fatel Carim	Nacoda	Muscat, August 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
20	Naples (s)	....	....
	City of London (s)	....	....
	City of Baltimore (s)	....	....
	Loch Ard Assaye	....	....
	Loch Awe	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Calcutta—Major Fox, Capt Taylor, and Mr Wyllie.
Per St Osyth—Mr C Heard, branch Pilot, Mr E Thomas.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	European (s)	....	Calcutta.
21	Cape City	....	Gopaulpore.
	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Almora	....	London.
	Kate (s)	....	Negapatam.
	Austrian (s)	....	Calcutta.
22	Khedive	....	Calcutta.
	King Cerdic	....	New Port.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
21	Magdala	....	London.
	Caroline	....	Calcutta.
	Bengal (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Penang (s)	....	Bombay.
	Suez (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Khedive :—To Southampton—Sir Chandos S H Read, Bart, Captain and Mrs Woodhouse and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Norfor, 3 children and infant, Master G B Smith, Mrs M A Willis, and 2 children, Mrs E V Lindon, 3 children.
To Aden—Mr C J Douglas, Mr W S Shaw.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—1,924 casks hard spelter, Tezpal Cama.
Childwall Hall s—19 casks hardware, 13 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 50 boxes brandy, Bolton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—11 bundles and 5,914 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Lumley Castle s—25 cases wine, Stirling, Bold and Co ; 54 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—700 water pipes, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 13 cases spirits, Rogers.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s—86 cases brandy, Eduljee Besonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur —175 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Travancore s—230 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 75 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 53 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 40 bales cotton, Morarjee Tejpall ; 120 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas.

FOR LONDON.

Tebe s—12 cases fishmaws, Fazulla Khakee ; 100 cwts B horns, G Rufferschied and Co ; 5 bales skins, Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Ebram ; 18 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail ; 40 bales hides, Wootoman Chetty ; 9 bales hides, Ismail Adut ; 2 bales hides and 28¾ cwts deer horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 13 cases fishmaws, Peerhoy Assur.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—2 bales hides, G Rufferscherd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—10 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.
Persia s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 706 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Persia s—3 bales hides, G Rufferschied and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Blenheim s—51 bales cotton, Moolchund Khooshall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—15 bales twist, Hajee Essoo Elias ; 517 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed ; 732 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 943 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.
536 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 15th October.
1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—Mails, 1st Oct.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
149 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR GENOA &c.
1014 Persia (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE &c.
1307 Tebe (s) Sopranich, A. H. Lloyds and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1308 Blenhiem (s), Hobman—M. Nusserwanjee.
1359 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1368 Childwall Hall (s) Tregarthen, W. and A. Graham and Co.
932 Golden Grove (s), Smailes—The Captain.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—The Captain.
746 Indus (s) Shallard—Mails, 21st Sept.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1078 Lumlay Castle (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1428 Moryshire, Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1215 Nyanza (s), Harker—M. Nusserwanjee.
1297 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Clasper—Sorres & Co.
2.98 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALAIS.
1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
863 Craigforth (s), Farmer.
999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR PENANG.
309 Marie Alfred, Leslere.

FOR RANGOON.
1162 St. James, Smith.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOULMEIN.
999 A Mackenzie, Homewood.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.
781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. and O. S. N. Co.
1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair.)
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR FALMOUTH.
1060 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MALDIVE.
74 Sallamutty, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.
1242 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1257 Caesarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1258 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1272 Grecian, Cowance—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
1023 Knight Templar (s), Henderson.
1181 Lady Rowena, Stirling—Killick, Nixon and Co.
427 Landseer, Dixon—James Mackintosh & Co.
1198 Lady Lycett (s), Bratt—M. Nusserwanjee.
1070 Mary P, Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
943 Marian Moore, Spence.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1074 Standard (s), Lyon.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
94 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Herecules (s), Allen.
155 Kerate Roodia, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Pease—Essa bin Khalifa.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
597 Amberwich, Stiffee.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defen
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4.
462 Rifleman, Clayton.
468 Teaser, Wodehouse.
1060 Vestal, Selby.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another. Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

27-76—Mr Fletcher—Mahalaxumibai vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSE.

612-74—Mr Fletcher—H Salley Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

SHORT CAUSES.

692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Ludha vs Meman Mahomed Hajee Ally Shamrao P.

591-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motilall Hurgovundass vs Moramboo and others.

501-77—Crawford and Boevey—J H Grant, Esq., vs Dayidass Purshotumdass and others.

512-77—In person—Ruseobally Peerbhoy vs Behmonjee Khanbhai and another—Shapoorjee and T.

573-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Manchund Luckmeedass and others vs Cassinath Toolyaram and another.

612-77—Morarbhoy L—Maneckjee Jeewajee vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo and another.

630-77—Mr Cleveland—The Secretary of State, &c, vs Hajee Aboo Bucker Ahmed.

634-77—Janardhun and G—Shantaram Narayen vs Babajee Reghunath.

LONG CAUSES.

407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mariambee B Dawoojee and others vs Keeserbai widow—Khunderao M.

401-77—Morarbhoy L—Heerachund Jaickund vs S W Anderson—Prescot and Winter.

312-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Suliemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.

473-77—Shapoorjee and T—Thacker Liladhur S vs Sayamabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.

473 77—Lynch and Tobin—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs Dosa Kirpal—Hearn C and L.

Act II of 1874—Fletcher and Smith—In the matter of the Estate of William Andrew Price, deceased, Margaret Griffith—Petitioner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Maude, Col, Bombay Staff, on Med Cert, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Challenor, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.
Kelly, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board, from Mhow.
Baker, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, from Poona.
Ross, Capt and Local Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, to appear before a Med Board, from Deo'alee.
Stevens, Capt, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Goats, Sub-Lieut, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave, to Kamptee.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 20.)

Major A Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of India in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot.

The under-mentioned Police Officers are placed on special duty in connection with the Madras famine, and are directed to report themselves at Gooty without delay :—Mr H J G Reid, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar ; Mr J P Rawlins, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mooltan ; Mr E S Stevens, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sialkot ; Mr E L Bamfield, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Umballa ; Mr J W C W Bean, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi ; Mr D E Homan, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to officiate as Assistant District Superintendents of Police in room of officers deputed to Madras :—Mr J Wood, Mr F B Collins, Mr W Bean.

Surgeon W Boyd, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, Punjab, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Major R G Thorold, RE, Executive Engineer, Mooltan Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Mr E A Sibold, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Mooltan Division, during the absence of Major Thorold, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 19.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—42nd N I, Lieutenant C E Mahon, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 43rd Native Infantry, is transferred as Officiating Wing Officer on probation, Lieutenant A L Barrett, 109th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Captain E Blakeley, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Belgaum, and join C Battery 2nd Brigade, late C Battery 4th Brigade, with which he has been appointed to do duty.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General for duty with troops as may be required :—Surgeons Majors, J E Moffatt, J Ogilvy, E Y Kellett, W Ashton, T Bennett, J W Lougheed, E Wilkes, R A Colan, G Simon, J A Illingworth, T Murtagh, B J Jasdowski, A Thomson, C F Churchill, I Bourke, S Flood, W O'B White. Surgeons : E N Mally, R N McPherson, D J O'Flynn, M D, T J P Holmes, M B, J D Gunning, L A Irving, J Ruxton, M B, M D O'Connell, M D, B B Connolly, R W O'Donnell.

The following order is conformed as a temporary arrangement :—25th N I, Regimental order, dated the 5th September, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on famine duty of Lieut G H B Coats :—Lieut C H H Beley, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Wing Commander and Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, Lieut W G Yate, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 20.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following movement in relief of British and Native troops are directed to take place, in supersession of those ordered in G O C C dated 5th April and 18th June last :—

Corps.	From.	To.
Royal Horse Arty.		
A Brigade :—		
F Baty late B-C	Umbal'a	Campbellpore.
I " late D-B	Meerut	Rawal Pindi.
C Brigade :—		
A Baty	England	Umballa.
B "	England	Meerut.
F " late A-F	Rawal Pindi	England.
G " late B-F	Peshawar	England.
I " late E-F	Campbellpore	Peshawar.
Royal Artillery.		
3rd Brigade :—		
A Baty late A-8th	Jullundur	Barrackpore.
B " late B-8th	Meerut	Barrackpore.
C " late C-8th	Mooltan	Jullundhur.
E " late E 8th	Ferozepore	Peshawar.
F " late F-8th	Meerut	Dinapore.
H " late H-8th	Peshawar	Ferozepore.
4th Brigade :—		
A Baty late A-11	Barrackpore	Agra.
B " late B-11	Barrackpore	Allahabad.
4th Brigade :—		
C Baty late C-11th	Dinapore	Meerut.
E " late E-11th	Allahabad	Mooltan.
F " late F-11th	Saugor	Morar.
5th Brigade :—		
A Baty late A-19th	Agra	England.
B " late B-19th	Morar	England.
C " late C-19th	Bareilly	England.
D " late D-19th	Fyzabad	England.
E " late E-19th	Sitapur	England.
H "	England	Saugor.
I "	England	Sitapur.
K "	England	Bareilly.
L "	England	Meerut.
M "	England	Fyzabad.
9th Brigade :—		
No 11 By late No 3-18th	Meean Meer	Khyra Gully.
No 15 By late No 6-18th	Khyra Gully	Meean Meer.
British Cavalry.		
6th Dragoon Gds	England	Umballa.
4th Hussars	RawalPindi	Muttra.
10th "	Muttra	Rawal Pindi.
11th "	Umballa	England.
British Infantry.		
2-2nd Foot	England	
1-5th "	Allahabad	Chakrata.
1-8th "	Nowshera	Aden.
2-8th "	England	Rawal Pindi.
2 9th "	Rawal Pindi	Peshawar.
2-12th "	Fort William	England.
2-13th "	England	
1-15th "	Bareilly	Ferozepore.
2-22nd "	Ranikhet / Shahjehanpur	Allahabad. / Ranikhet.
34th "	Ferozepore	Shahjehanpur.
51st Foot	Peshawar	Subathu.
54th "	Morar	Fort William.
62nd "	Chakrata	Morar.
65th "	Lucknow	Dinapore.
73rd "	Subathu	Lucknow.
81st "	Jullundur	Peshawar.
100th "	England	Jullundur.
109th "	Dinapore	England.
4th Bn R Bde	Peshawar	Nowshera.
Bengal Cavalry.		
3rd Regt (one squadron)	Barrackpore	Lucknow.
4th Regiment	Meerut	Deolie.
9th "	Deolie	Meerut.
15th " (one squadron)	Cawnpore	Jhansi.
16th "	Allahabad	Barrackpore.
Native Infantry.		
42nd Regiment	Gowhatty	Shillong.
43rd "	Shillong	Dibrugarh.
44th "	Dibrugarh	Shillong. / Gowhatty.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 25	......	5 51	5 52	0 37 m / 0 28 a	6 36 m / 6 44 a
Wed. 26	English Mail expected.	5 51	5 51	1 9 m / 0 52 a	7 6 m / 7 15 a
Th. 27	......	5 51	5 51	1 47 m / 1 20 a	7 40 m / 7 48 a
Fri. 28	......	5 51	5 50	2 31 m / 1 52 a	8 19 m / 8 29 a
Sat. 29	St. Michael—Michaelmas day	5 51	5 49	3 23 m / 2 28 a	9 4 m / 9 17 a
Sun. 30	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 52	5 48	4 27 m / 3 28 a	10 7 m / 10 23 a
Oct. Mon. 1	......	5 52	5 47	5 45 m / 5 9 a	11 41 m / 11 58 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October next, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland .... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—
Monday .... Oct. 1

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Wednesday during the rainy season.
Wednesday .... Sept. 26

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.
Saturday .... Sept. 29

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

IGNORAMUS.—See the Bombay Army List. The designation is perfectly correct.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—September 20th, at Baroda, the wife of R. S. Anderson, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANDY—September 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. C. Mandy, of a daughter.
REMFRY—September 19th, the wife of H. H. Remfry, of a son.

DEATHS.

RICKS—September 8th, at Nundial, W. H. Ricks, Esq., Post Master of Bellary, aged 45 years.
TRITSON—September 10th, at Secundrabad, Boolundshuhur District, Marianne, the beloved wife of William B. Tritson, Esq., Patrol, Inland Customs Department.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1877.

WE suspect that the notice given by Mr. Leslie, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, of his intention to cease booking through traffic to the Bombay Presidency, is merely a threat used to frighten the Bombay Government and the G. I. P. Railway Company into conceding better terms for the hire of the large number of East Indian waggons now in use on the Bombay lines. Mr. Leslie contends, we understand, that he can now employ his own waggons much more profitably in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces than by letting them out for the conveyance of grain through the Bombay Presidency to the frontier of Madras ; and he therefore insists on either getting his waggons back or having a higher rent paid for them. It is in vain for the Bombay Government to protest that the G. I. P. Company cannot afford to pay a higher rent without raising the rates of freight for grain, and that to increase the charge for the carriage of grain at the present moment will be injurious to the interests of the State. The inexorable Mr. Leslie replies that that is not his business ; that it is his duty, on the other hand, to employ the rolling stock of his railway in the manner that will be most profitable to the shareholders to whom alone he is responsible ; and that the Government cannot reasonably expect him to throw away the shareholders' money in feeding the people of Madras. Besides, it is now not unlikely that there may be severe distress in Upper India, and, if the East Indian Railway Company wishes to be charitable, it will naturally prefer serving the interests of Hindustan to providing for the necessities of Southern India. No doubt, the dispute will be arranged by mutual concessions before the expiration of the term fixed by Mr. Leslie in the notice he has given to the public ; but for one reason we shall not be sorry if through booking of goods is temporarily discontinued. Sir Richard Temple pooh-poohed the other day the argument of the opponents of break of gauge that trade will be seriously embarrassed by the necessity of unloading and reloading goods between Delhi and Bombay. It would serve him right if Mr. Leslie were now to give him a little practical experience of the delay, confusion, and expense that would necessarily attend the transfer of every bag of grain at Jubbulpore from an East Indian to a G. I. P. waggon. A month's trial would suffice, we should think, to convince even Sir Richard Temple, trembling for the collapse of his famine administration, of the magnitude of the evil of break of gauge.

OUR readers will have seen that the writer of our English Military Letter expresses the same opinions as ourselves with regard to the responsibility of non-commissioned officers for much of the ill-discipline which has become marked in the army at home as well as in this country. He notes one difference, however, in which the comparison is not favourable to the troops in India. Courts-martial at home, he tells us, are on the decrease ; in India we all know the change to be in the contrary direction. And in reference to this point, he adds, a great deal depends upon the regimental system. "In "some battalions the non-commissioned officers "make crime by want of tact, and the colonel "magnifies by lack of judgment." This is just what we said the other day ; pointing out at the same time the conditions which have led to the deterioration in the quality of the mass of our non-commissioned officers, who are more than ever required to be thoroughly matured and experienced now that so large a proportion of the rank and file are mere boys, and require very considerate management. Unhappily, this class of non-commissioned officer is fast disappearing from the service, and his place is being supplied by a new class who are, comparatively speaking, almost as raw as the recruits. These men are equally incompetent to influence or control either old or young soldiers. They have no idea of cooling down a man who is disposed to be insubordinate—of temporizing with him, pacifying him, and saving him from committing himself too far. Hence what is perhaps a very slight error in the first instance becomes a serious "crime" for want of being discreetly dealt with. And hear our correspondent again as to the consequences :—"A man once tried by court-"martial very rarely becomes a good soldier, for "the consequences of the disgrace can never be "entirely wiped out. He says, therefore, to him-"self, 'I cannot possibly get on, it is of no use "'trying to be steady ; I may as well, therefore, "'enjoy myself.' And from bad he goes to worse. "On the other hand, had the punishment been "slighter, had it been accompanied by kindly "words of advice, it is quite possible a reformed "character, a valuable soldier, and a useful citizen, "would have been the result." This is quite true. It is impossible, in the army as out of it, for any system to be successful which seeks to deal with every offence in a spirit of Draconian severity. We must remember that we have to deal with men, and that all the discipline in the world will not make them machines. Those in authority, high and low, are bound to exercise judgment and discretion in every individual case ; to bear in mind that the object is *not* to punish, if punishment can be avoided without danger to the *morale* of the service ; and to avoid as far as possible exciting bad feeling which will surely lead to a fresh offence on the first opportunity. Thus a judicious non-commissioned officer will frequently overlook a fault in a man, contenting himself with administering a warning, instead of reporting the matter to the Captain of the company or sending the man to the Guard Room on his own account. And if for no other reason he will do this to avoid an entry of the offence in the defaulters' book, which would swell the list of irregularities and not tend to raise the character of the company in the eyes of the Colonel or the Inspecting Officer when he came to report. We do not mean to justify non-commissioned officers in screening men who undoubtedly ought to be punished ; but we do say that a wise discretion in the matter is desirable ; and a non-commissioned officer, through a better individual acquaintance with the men, is frequently a more practical judge of the case in point than his superiors would be. Moreover, this exercise of discretion creates for the non-commissioned officer respect ; it is remembered in his favour ; and when he thinks it necessary to enforce authority on the side of severity, a great deal of ill-will is likely to be saved. The most common cause of insubordination in our regiments is drunkenness ; and it is when a soldier is more or less in this condition that inexperienced non-commissioned officers commonly make the most mistakes. The practice is abolished of putting a man in a doubtful condition through his facings, in order to test him ; the presumable reason for the abolition being that the custom tended to irritate the man, to excite him to refuse, and so change a simple charge of drunkenness into one of much greater magnitude, involving, it may be, the severest possible punishment. If a wise judgment has stopped this undoubtedly mischievous test, how equally mischievous is it to irritate the man by other means ! Nothing can be worse than to taunt or argue with a man who is more or less drunk, and, perhaps, of the two the man who is less instead of more is most irritated under the circumstances, for the reason that he is additionally sensitive as to his condition, and sufficiently sober to consider appearances. But if we are to judge by recent records of courts-martial in this Presidency, non-commissioned officers are a great deal too apt to taunt, to irritate, and to argue, under the circumstances in question, and to convert, as we have said, a slight offence into one of a serious character. Above all, threatening should be avoided ; and, if we mistake not, the records of recent courts-martial have indicated threatening to be not unfrequent in the non-commissioned ranks. "You are drunk"—"I'm not"—"I'll put you in the Guard Room"—"I'll guard-room you." Some such dialogue we read only the other day in the official record of a court-martial. Is this, we ask, the way to deal with a man under military discipline suspected of being intoxicated ? There is another point, too, suggested by the foregoing. The greater number of military "crimes" arise, as has been said, through drinking. And to this may be added that a large proportion of these are occasioned by the pig-headed and illogical maxims which we hear repeated again and again by parrot authorities, that there can be no equivocation about a man's condition—he must be either drunk or sober, there can be no compromise between the two. We have heard the question continually asked in Orderly Rooms, and generally, we think, with the result of injustice—"you must "not trifle with me, sergeant," says the Colonel ; "was private So-and-so drunk or sober ?" The sergeant, unless an old stager, will probably say, "well, sir, he had been drinking." "That will "not do," says the commanding officer ; "was he "drunk or sober—he must have been one or the "other." The sergeant, driven into a corner, cannot say that the man was quite sober ; therefore he is obliged to declare him to have been quite drunk—reluctantly committing perjury in obedience to military discipline. Now, the experience of many years past has proved this principle to be equally delusive as regards military discipline as it is unjust and cruel to the man. There is a well known condition in which people are neither drunk nor sober—a condition defined by the London policeman in the well-known phraseology—"The prisoner had been drinking but was not drunk." The magistrate understands exactly what is meant by this, and forms his opinion accordingly. Why should not the soldier have the benefit of the doubt involved ? Take a case. It may be that he arrives at barracks with a little more than his head can bear ; but he is doing no harm to anybody, and would turn in, if undisturbed, in perfect tranquillity. But his susceptibilities are aroused by an injudicious sergeant or corporal, and the man is at once the representative of "a crime." The fact is that there are degrees in intoxication as in everything else, and the question should be, in such cases, whether a man is or is not fit for duty—and even then, if the man is not on the roll for duty, the test is as unfair as it would be in the case of his officer, who, except under peculiarly scandalous circumstances, is judged only by results.

But our remarks have extended longer than was our intention. The extraordinary state of courts-martial which give uniform sentences for varying offences, and impose the same code under different conditions, requires looking after. This has been already referred to, and we promise further attention to the anomaly in these columns.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MADRAS FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MILITARY law is the only remedy when affairs have reached beyond a certain point either in famine or civil war. When the civil authorities have shown themselves unequal to the occasion they are either laid aside entirely, or confined to such duties as they may still seem competent to carry on. The famine in Madras has arrived at that stage when the civil authorities had much better be laid aside, or at all events rendered subordinate to the military authorities *so far as the famine is concerned*. There is a large population practically untouched by want, almost enough, perhaps, to satisfy the actual requirements of the Madras Presidency. These are only pinched up to the present date. Those who are starving are to all practical intents and purposes a surplus population, created, it may be said, by the British Government, and to whose rescue the said British Government rightly considers itself bound to come forward. The matter of the increase in population has troubled no one very much : the sanitary conditions have been so lax, that no one has been to the trouble to see that if a man on seven shillings a month has children there is a very thin wall between a large population and want. In other countries, sanitation steps in and enforces certain test conditions which confine population within manageable limits. In India there cannot be said to be any limit. The State, therefore, from neglect, makes itself responsible for life created under such conditions, and so long as so little regard is given to the lower order of the population, and so little decency or sanitation is enforced, it must be expected that the least approach to scarcity will throw the lives of many human beings on Government hands. The present famine in Madras has, probably, been boiling up—so to speak—for the last three years. The authorities on the spot have shown themselves quite unequal to deal with it. They have been rendered assistance (so called) which has divided responsibility, led to spasmodic action, and very much interfered with all authority. All are more or less demoralized. It is surely, then, with reason that I make the proposition to place the famine population under military law.

It is beyond doubt that they are not under control, that they wander about here, there, and everywhere, often dying on the wayside. It is beyond doubt that the subordinate officials are not distributing honestly the relief funds placed at their disposal, or are incompetent to meet the occasion. On the other hand, you have a full complement of troops not engaged in any way, who are bound to render all possible assistance to the civil authorities when called on so to do. Why not employ them in controlling all famine exploits, and utilize them in distributing famine relief under military authority, giving distinct localities for commands as though in war ; watching given boundaries out of which no one could proceed without a pass ; guarding and escorting grain as though it were travelling through an enemy's country ; protecting life and maintaining strict order in every direction, instead of eating their heads off in cantonments, making a positive profit out of the famine while doing nothing to assist it —not because they are not willing but not called on to assist ? A few good native officers and non-commissioned officers, at such a crisis, with all the rewards of war held out to them for good and gallant conduct in saving life, would be simply invaluable to every officer engaged in famine operations. On all sides the cry is the sad want of reliable subordinates, the terrible rascality that forestalls the wishes of Government and prolongs starvation, short measure and the combination of rascals to cheat in every possible manner they can. This can only be overcome by an absolute overthrow of all existing channels of relief and placing villages and works under military law—and I would almost say the railways as well, certainly the pier at Madras and all the operations for landing grain. Do this, and not only will thousands of pounds be saved, but efficiency will be secured and the famine ended the sooner by several months.

In order to appreciate the situation, it must be remembered that for very many years the civil districts of the Madras Presidency have altogether outgrown their strength. The number of civilians given to a district was quite insufficient even for the ordinary duties in ordinary times. It was far beyond the powers of any Collector to do his duty to the population of his district long before famine was thought of. It is important to point this out, and for your readers to realize its meaning in connection with the failure to meet the famine requirements. As the population grew no increase was made to the Civil Staff, or only of a very trifling character. A population of over two millions is far more than any one Collector should be responsible for, in the quietest times. What could he hope to do with them in a famine ? Is it any wonder that he was informed too late of his district's wants, and that, when they broke upon him in full force, he was inadequate to the call made ? Great efforts in some places were doubtless made ; great credit is due to those who made them, and some interesting results may one day be published. But the best have been utterly inadequate to the occasion, or things could never have reached their present pass. Half the assistance now given would have been worth double what it at present is if it had taken effect eight months or a year ago. The history of this famine will, whoever writes it, fill some of the blackest pages in the British administration of India ; and the mercy of protecting life and property from war and rapine, which we have undoubtedly given, had much better have been withheld if we are merely gathering together a population to be agonised in millions by slow starvation—if our so called relief efforts are to end only in prolonged torture and intensified agony. Under native rule, the people were at all events permitted to die quickly in famine times. It has, I am sorry to say, been left *unintentionally* for the British Government to organize a system of relief which amounts practically to prolonging death, adding every conceivable torture to a population which, whatever the *Economist* may say, had become altogether overgrown mainly by Government neglect in enforcing sanitary conditions and a proper responsibility over its subjects.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a long letter a correspondent under the name of "Persian Blue Blood" objects to the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as additional member of the Legislative Council on two grounds, of which the one is that the Parsees are already too much represented in the Council. Now, it is a fact that the best native members our local legislature has ever had have been Parsees, for though it may be said of Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy that he added much during his term of office to the discussion of public questions, it has never been denied that he has only repeated in some form the opinions of the *Indu Prakash*, and of his Parsee Private Secretary, who was Secretary also at that time of the Bombay Association. If Mr. Dosabhoy is able to do his work well, it is wrong to object to him on the ground of race, for the interests of the Parsees in matters of legislation are also the interests of all other people, and it is improper to make distinctions of classes in this way, especially as it has never been intended by Parliament that the local Council shall be made up of representatives of races and of religions.

With regard to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, I think the writer is in error in saying that it had received the support of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Dosabhoy being a servant of Government, it may be supposed that he will not have sufficient strength to vote against any measure to which the officials have given their approval. But it is not difficult to imagine that a man may faithfully serve the Government, and at the same time honestly speak on behalf of the rights and interests of the people whom he represents. As for the statement that there should be a representative of Gujarati Hindoos, and a representative of Marathi Hindoos, because the one has no knowledge of the usages and customs of the other, I may only say that in our times, when we have daily papers which are worthy of this great city, and vernacular papers that are slowly rising into importance, there is nothing of usages and customs that is hidden from the trained intellects of those whose best years have been engaged in the service of the Indian Government. We want men, not of one caste or another, or one religion or another, of the north or of the south, of Poona or of Ahmedabad, but any man who has given proof of his capacity, who can hold his own against legislators of long experience, and administrators of active habits and of bright intelligence ; one, in fact, not so much conversant with usages and customs as with the broad principles of legislation and the principles of political morality. When Mr. S. S. Bengallee lately spoke against the Abkaree Bill, it was not on behalf of the Parsees, but as a representative of all, and in like manner when the same gentleman was the other day alone in his opposition to a clause in one of the bills that it is unlawful for any one to cross the river Taptee in a boat within three miles from the Taptee bridge, the honourable gentleman advocated, although he had not come from the north, the interests of the population of an important district in the Presidency.

If on another occasion Government should appoint Professor Wordsworth as an additional member of Council, instead of any one who has no special aptitude for legislative business, the people of Bombay would depend upon his able advocacy ; nor can it be said that Mr. Wordsworth knows less of native customs and manners than a Gujarati or a Marathi Hindoo, who is most certainly not trained to logical ways of thinking, and whose sphere of observation and thought is probably very narrow. I lately read in your paper that Bismarck, one of the greatest men of action, has a hatred of professors, and that he thinks not much of them when they enter into the field of politics, but this observation has no application in the present instance, for all the professors, or even many of them, have not that vast historical, political, and miscellaneous information which Professor Wordsworth undoubtedly possesses, and which ought to free him from those errors into which inferior men are likely to fall, when responsible power is entrusted to them.

BARJOR.

Sept. 22.

*** Our correspondent "Persian Blue Blood" was certainly in error in his statement about the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. This measure was strenuously opposed by the Bombay Government, but nevertheless the Government of India insisted on passing it. We believe that the Bill our correspondent meant was the Land Revenue Code Bill, to which Mr. Mandlik proposed a number of amendments.—ED. *B. G.*

THE VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very clever letter in this morning's *Times of India* on the above subject, signed "Indian Scottish," has caused me to reflect—a thing I very seldom do, and a brilliant idea has, in consequence, flashed across my enlightened mind. This idea, which I think almost as good as that of "Indian Scottish," I hasten to communicate to you.

I am astonished that no one has suggested the Indian *langootie* as the best possible uniform for the Bombay Volunteers. The *langootie* is, I believe, the national dress of the majority of the inhabitants of this country, and it must be admitted that it is cool and admirably adapted to the climate, and would leave the body of the Volunteer even more exposed than the kilt would to the attacks of venomous insects. Could anything be a more martial or terror-striking spectacle than a company dressed in the garb of the coolie, marching to the sound of the tomtom ? If something more like the bagpipe were wanted the natives have a somewhat similar instrument of perhaps even a more ear-piercing character. On the score of cheapness the *langootie* would stand *Primus in Indis*, and if the Volunteers have the discrimination and good taste to adopt my suggestion, I cannot imagine a happier title for the corps than

THE INDIAN LANGOOTIEWALLAHS.

BROAD VERSUS NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The well-timed remonstrance of "A Non-Official" in your issue of yesterday is a very temperate rejoinder to H. E. Sir Richard Temple's strictures upon the remarks recently made in the Town Hall on the well-meant but pernicious influence of the brothers Strachey, in the lamentable introduction of a break of gauge into the arterial railway system of India.

No one questions the ability of those distinguished servants of the Government, or doubts for one moment their purity and singleness of purpose in their strenuous advocacy of cheap railways ; but their zeal was without practical knowledge, and no language that is not offensive can too strongly denounce any further retrogression in the path of a gross error, that is fraught with so much evil and obstruction to the best interests of India.

If there be one question upon which there is a universal concensus of opinion, it is that the introduction of narrow gauge lines into the trunk lines, either already made or contemplated, is a most deplorable error, and that any further persistence in it will place the Government in direct antagonism with the intelligence and common sense of the whole country. That such an error should ever have been perpetrated is simply amazing ; and especially so when it is remembered, that when the illustrious Lord Dalhousie confided to a specially appointed Committee the determination of the all-important question of the best gauge for railways in India, he did so on the fundamental principle that the gauge to be thus determined was never to be departed from afterwards under any circumstances whatever.

The deeply lamented Lord Mayo, however, in an unfortunate moment, was misled by superficial, unpractical, and biased counsel into a violation of that most wholesome and rational principle ; and his avowed plea for doing so was that India must either have some thousands of miles of cheap narrow gauge railways, or have none at all.

That plea was wholly unworthy of the statesmanship which otherwise shone throughout his Lordship's viceregal rule ; but it was only the natural inspiration of advisers who could bring little or no practical experience to bear upon the question ; and such a dictum could only have found a parallel in England about a hundred and fifty years ago, *if* it had been then said that a network of good metalled roads being unattainable, either the internal commerce of the country must be maintained by the immediate construction of a few thousand miles more of the good old bridle pack-horse roads, *or* that England must have no internal commerce at all.

It cannot be too much or too firmly insisted upon, that in India especially, where a railway is required at all, a metre gauge line cannot, under any method of construction, yield equal advantages at *as low a cost* as one made on the standard gauge. The disciples of the narrow gauge intrusion—if, indeed, there be one of that small school left—may cavil and jeer as much as they like, either in real or affected amazement at this plain speaking ; and no doubt they will still lean upon the wretched and already broken reed of *first cost* as conclusive upon its utter fallacy. But they must be content to be told that the fallacy lies entirely with themselves, in giving to the item of first cost anything more than a secondary consideration ; while in reality it is nothing more than a bogie of their own timid creation, worthy only of men of very small growth indeed.

The real test of the merits of the two gauges lies in their carrying capacity, and in the clear profit yielded by that capacity after all the working expenses have been paid ; and if the latter absorb all the receipts from the traffic, it shows that either the line should never have been made, or that it has been made on the wrong gauge. The relative merit, therefore, of the two gauges hinges in reality upon their working expenses ; and, as even the narrow gauge economists are now driven to admit that the cost of a standard gauge line is not more than 12 per cent. above that of one on the metre gauge, it is necessary to throw a stronger light upon the factor of working expenses, in probing the utility of the two gauges.

To this end a few figures will be useful, but it will be as well also to premise, that technically the permanent way of a railway has two lives—a "money life" and "an actual life." The "money life" applies to the rails only, and is determined by the average yearly sum paid for the renewal and maintenance of the rails alone ; so that supposing the first cost of the rails to be £1,000, and the average cost of their piecemeal renewals and maintenance to be £100 per annum, the "money life" of the rails in that case would of course be exactly ten years—in other words, the first cost of the rails would have been doubled in that period. The "actual life" has a wider signification, in its being determined by the yearly cost of the renewals and maintenance, not only of the rails, but of all the other constituent parts of the permanent way, such as sleepers, chairs, fish plates, bolts, ballasting, and the like ; so that similarly, where the first cost of the permanent way has been £2,000 per mile, and the average cost of all the renewals and maintenance has been £250 per annum per mile, the "actual life" of the permanent way in that case has, ofcourse, been only eight years—that is to say, the first cost of the entire permanent way will have been doubled in that short time. £250 per annum per mile for the maintenance of the permanent way is, of course, a very high rate ; but on one of the lines in England it has reached to nearly £400 per mile.

The following figures will serve for a clearer comprehension of this vital question, and rejecting fractions it will be found that—

A rail of 4 sq. inches in section, gives a weight of 40 lbs. per yard, and 63 tons per mile, for a single track ;
One of 5 sq. inches in section, gives a weight of 50 lbs. per yard, and 79 tons per mile ;
One of 6 inches section, gives a weight of 60 lbs. per yard, and 95 tons per mile ; and
One of 7 inches section, gives a weight of 70 lbs. per yard, and 111 tons per mile.

Now, as the simple *bearing* power of different rails of the same form is as the square of their section, it follows that the bearing powers of the four rails given above are respectively 16, 25, 36, and 49 ; and that consequently under an equal weight of traffic, the life of a 40 or 50 lb. rail and the remainder of the permanent way, upon a metre gauge line, must, with such wiry rails, cramped gauge, and cramped rolling stock, inevitably be of far shorter duration than rails of 60 or 70 lbs. per yard on a standard gauge line, with all its greater power in the engine and other rolling stock ; and for this reason, amongst others, that one train on the latter would carry a tonnage that would demand at least two if not three trains on the former.

Under such incontrovertible facts, it is almost idle to sift the question any further ; but if anything more be needed in refutation of this amazing narrow gauge craze, it will be found in the admirably pithy letter of M. I. C. E. in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning, which shows that upon the model Rajpootana State Railway, the higher cost of the carriage of a ton of goods, as compared with the cost on a standard gauge line, is such as to be absolutely prohibitory upon a very large part of the produce of the country.

In short, the whole question of narrow gauge railways has sunk beneath discussion, under the palpable and overwhelming evidence that is now arrayed against it ; and it were a sorry tribute to the intellectual calibre of our highly gifted Governor to doubt for one moment that he will cease to give any further countenance to a most lamentable delusion. We know, sir, that there were some brave men even before the days of Agamemnon ; and Sir Richard Temple will readily recal some instances among the more modern "kings of men" of his own rank, who have won undying fame by abandoning principles which a riper experience and a wider knowledge have shown to be untenable. That he will follow such noble examples of true courage, who can doubt for one moment, when it is remembered that the result will be of incalculable service to the administration and the commerce of India, and a lustre upon himself that will never be dimmed.

UNIT.

Sept. 21.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PALANPUR, SEPT. 19.

THE afternoon of this day was fixed by the Cou[rt] astrologers as the auspicious day on which Sher Mahomed Khan should ascend the *gadee* of Palanpur vacant by the death of his late beloved father. A grand durbar was, therefore, held in the durbar room by the Political Superintendent, Colonel Shortt, who came seated on a richly caparisoned elephant, and with an imposing retinue, consisting of a troop of H. M. sowars who headed the procession whilst the rest of the Durbar Horse and Foot brought up the rear. On the Colonel's alighting from his elephant, he was received at the foot of the steps of the palace by M. Pitamber (the Minister), Mr. Hormusjee Framjee (the Chief Judge), Rao Bahadur Marooterao (the native Political Assistant), and many other gentlemen. After all had taken their seats, Col. Shortt, holding Shere Mahomed Khan by his right hand, conducted him to the *gadee* and then presented him with the Government *khilat*, consisting of a pair of shawls and a richly jewelled sword. He then congratulated him upon his assuming the title of H. E. the Dewan of Palanpur, and called upon his courtiers and subjects to pay him their homage and to acknowledge him as their chief. A salute of 21 guns announced to the people of Palanpur that a new Dewan had ascended the *gadee*, who was henceforth to rule over their lives and destinies. After the distribution of otto and *pan soopari*, Col. Shortt returned to the Residency accompanied by his retinue, while shouts of joy were heard and loud hurrahs, and exclamations of "Long live the Empress," "Long live the new Dewan."

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

TO-MORROW, the tenth annual Fine Arts Exhibition is to be opened by the Hon'ble Sir Olive Bayley, President of the Council. We shall all greatly miss Lord Lytton, for we remember with pleasure the classic and graceful speech with which he opened the exhibition last year.

On the 26th there is to be an horticultural show which is also now become an annual institution. And on the 27th we have Mrs. Egerton's Fancy Ball, for which preparations have been going on for many weeks. This has been postponed for a few days beyond the original date for which it was announced, as it was hoped the Viceroy would have returned in time for it. The report is that His Excellency will be here on the 26th, but we hardly expect that he can reach so soon. Besides these engagements, there are to be sundry concerts, and what we generally have, several marriages, to close the season, which is now rapidly on the wane.

While so many of us are on pleasure bent, and determined to enjoy ourselves to the last, the poor are beginning to feel the screw which poverty enters when scarcity makes its gloomy appearance in the land. The rain keeps off, and prices continue to rise. Grain is already selling at higher rates than has been known since the last famine, now eight or nine years ago, and what is worse, we fear that they will continue to rise unless the authorities can step in and prevent greedy speculators buying up the stock, which has been stored up in different parts of the Punjab. I hear on good authority that there is no lack of grain of various kinds in the Punjab, and that if the Government would, in such a case, take measures to prevent its being exported from the province, that we need not dread actual famine overtaking us, but should these stores be taken away we shall suffer indeed, for the spring crops having failed, and the autumn crops being sparse, we shall have nothing to fall back on and nothing to look forward to till the spring crops are harvested in April and May next.

Plans and elevations have been made for the market place and adjacent buildings, which the Municipality propose to erect for the benefit of Simla, and have been submitted to the Lieut.-Governor for approval and sanction. It now remains for the Imperial Government to accord the boon that has been asked by the Municipality—viz., to *lend* them one lac of rupees, without interest, to be repaid by equal instalments in the course of thirty years, after the completion of the works. I have just seen a photograph of the elevation of the proposed buildings, which gives the impression that when they are completed, and carried out in accordance with the plan, the construction will be, not only all that need be desired, but will form a handsome feature in the landscape, and replace some of the ugliest buildings which deform our mountain city. The Assembly Rooms, our only building suitable for large balls and assemblies, will be demolished to form a site for the market place, the next thing we shall have to think of constructing will be a Town Hall, where all meetings of a public nature could be held, where we could have a gallery in which to exhibit the pictures of our annual fine arts exhibition, in which we could have theatrical performances and big balls. A building of this nature is sadly wanted in Simla.

There are several capitalists here at the present time who are looking out for investments in the shape of house property. Some good offers have been made for several houses now in the market, the property of the late Colonel Colyear, whose estates have remained for the past two years in the hands of the Administrator General. These houses are to be put up to public auction on the 29th inst. House property has risen much in value since the decision of the Imperial Government to make Simla its summer head-quarters.

The American plan of living in big hotels is much approved of here ; indeed, for people only coming up to the hills on short visits, and especially for bachelors, living at an hotel is by far the cheapest and most convenient plan, saving much trouble in setting up house keeping, and arranging for a staff of servants. I hear that one of our successful tradesmen is thinking seriously of either building a large hotel or of purchasing a house in a convenient situation and adapting it for the purpose. The former idea would be the best and most satisfactory.

A few clouds are gathering and we hope that we shall be blessed with a good downpour. Perhaps, however, the elements are waiting for the arrival of the Viceroy, and that rain will follow his steps here, as it has done elsewhere, and so add to the already received opinion of his being the bearer of good fortune.

The Masonic Ball comes off this evening ; there is a large gathering of masons here this year, both the brethren who are members of the local lodge (Himalayan Brotherhood) and many who belong to other lodges. By Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab being also a very high mason, the attendance is expected to be large. An emergent meeting of the Fraternity comes off on the 21st inst. This is expected to be a "sublime" affair as the Provincial Grand Master is to be present, and the evening's proceedings close with a grand banquet which will be numerously attended.

We have had lately two very successful performances at the "Gaiety Theatre." Our amateurs have shown themselves capable of great things, and not with great *éclat*, and thorough appreciation of their subject, and we are promised two or three more before the end of the season.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE TURKISH ENVOY.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Turkish Envoy was met at Bulkahak by Amir's troops and the courtiers of durbar. The Chief Khans and elders welcomed him, and brought him into the city under a salute. Ample provisions and all necessaries were stored at every stage of the journey by the Amir's orders. Sirdar Zakaria Khan is appointed to superintend all arrangements for His Excellency's comfort.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LATEST FROM THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

According to a Russian official despatch the Turks resumed the bombardment of Fort Nicholas in the Schipka Pass on the 21st inst., and afterwards made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to carry the position by assault. The fighting is continuous.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

On the 19th instant at nightfall Ismail Pacha attacked the positions held by General Tergukassow but was defeated with great loss.

Reuter's special correspondent states that Tergukassow's positions have been almost turned by the Turkish force to the South of Igdyr.

Supplies are failing the Russians owing to the failure of the crops in the Province of Erivan.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

A Turkish official despatch states that a Turkish Division acting as convoy to a fresh supply of ammunition for Osman Pasha's force has arrived within two hours' march of Plevna.

Fighting took place at Biela on the 21st inst. without any decisive result.

THE TURF FRAUDS CASE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The examination of the detectives in connection with the Turf Frauds has ended in the whole of them being committed for trial. Bail has been accepted in the cases of Inspector Clarke and Mr. Froggatt.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

According to a Russian official despatch, the loss sustained by the Russians in the Schipka Pass on the 17th instant was 31 officers and 1,000 men. The fighting is described as most desperate.

DEPARTURE OF A TROOPSHIP.

The Indian transport Euphrates sailed from Portsmouth to-day for Bombay.

MANIFESTO BY THE LATE M. THIERS.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

An electoral Manifesto by the late M. Thiers has appeared, in which he lays great stress upon Republican ideas, and declares a Republic with an anti-Republican *personnel* to be intolerable.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Sept. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left yesterday, and the Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 24.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

LONDON, Sept. 22nd, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105⅛
Bar Silver	54⅝

Departure—Archdruid.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	24th—12-30 p.m.	0 25
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	24th— 1-25 p.m.	0 45
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	24th— 1.15 p.m.	2 24
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	nil.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect).—Latest date.		
" Singapore (do.)	24th— 4-40 p.m.	29 11
From Australia—		
Via Singapore (perfect)	22nd— 1-45 p.m.	79 56

Indian Branch.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	8	42	0	10
" Galle	6	41	2	53
" Kurrachee	0	36	0	2
" Madras	2	38	0	7

WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 24.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E., ther. max. 84, W. B. 78, min. 75, bar. 29·79.

Carwar, 5 p. m.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 3, ther. 83, bar. 29·95.

Mangalore, 6.40 p.m.—Weather fair, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 2 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. E. strong, ther. 88, bar. 29·80.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind N. N. E. moderate, ther. 87.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Monday, Sept. 24, up to 6 a.m.	1 23	0 41	0 54
Previously registered	59 42	49 67	59 32
Total up to date	60 75	50 8	59 86

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.	"
Credits " 3 " "	1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	1s. 9½d.	"
Documents " 3 " "	1s. 9½d.	"

The Government of India has bought Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's house, Bella Vista, at Mahableshwur for Rs. 32,000, about one-third of the original cost of building the house. As the Governor of Bombay has of late years usually rented this house for the Mahableshwur season, it is probably cheaper for the State to buy it right out.

The resuscitated Municipal Corporation of Bombay began the discussion, at its special meeting yesterday, of the resolutions passed by the Town Council for getting the drainage question settled either by a commission of experts or by a single eminent English engineer. The general feeling of the Corporation is clearly favourable to the adoption of these resolutions, for in the discussion yesterday Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee went no further in the way of opposition than suggesting that the Corporation should reserve to itself the power of criticising hereafter the project that may be agreed upon by the tribunal to which it is proposed that all the papers shall be referred, while Dr. Blaney surprised all present at the meeting by eagerly demanding that plans and estimates for sewering a portion of Bombay shall be sanctioned at once by the Corporation, and that the Municipal Engineer shall be instructed to go on with the work without making any reference at all to the Government. Nobody opposed the adoption of a drainage scheme, and that is one great point gained. The discussion will be resumed and no doubt concluded on Saturday next.

The Bishop of Bombay, who is staying at Altamont with Mr. Justice Pinhey, was much better yesterday, and may now be considered to be out of danger.

Last night the lotteries at the Gymkhana were exceedingly lively, and it is probable that to-day will see an enthusiastic public gathering. Unfortunately a portion of the sports yesterday was spoiled by the rain, though Jefferson's grand running in the half-mile was something not to be readily forgotten by jaded Bombayites. If the weather to-day is good, the public will have nothing to desire, as the sport, the music, and everything else that could be wished, will be good. Jefferson is a hot favourite for the quarter-mile race, Murray for the cricket ball-throwing, and for the three-mile walking competition Johnston and Thacker are most fancied, and Read and Arthur for the hurdle race.

A new Anglo Marathi paper has been recently started in Poona called the *Sunbeam*, which undertakes to shed light upon a variety of subjects. The editor, in his last number, casts a searching beam into the hearts and lives of his own race, and reveals a state of things which will hardly gain for him the love and affection of the Marathas. He tells us that "mutual jealousy is indeed the all-ruinous vice of our people. This mysterious fatal defect in the moral constitution of the nation has made its children what they are. Being ever and anon under the baneful influence of this predominant element of their nature, they have proved themselves absolutely unfit for sovereign power, for independence and national prosperity are the fruits of joint-labour and firm mutual reliance. They have forfeited their claim to be heard by other nations and by whoever becomes their superior; for who would care about, or be overawed by, the well or ill-fare of a people that is devoid of all self-respect, of all self-pride, and every noble feature of character that makes a nation great?"

The following account has been received from Peshawur of the journey of the Turkish Envoy from that place towards Kabul. He arrived at Jamrud on the 2nd instant, where he was received in state by Muhammad Yusaf Khan Shaghasi and Shah Murd Khan, attended by thirty followers. With these officers His Excellency passed a part of that night in festivity, and in recounting various anecdotes of the different countries through which he had travelled. The next night, September 3, the Envoy was at Lohargi, where a number of very valuable horses, sent by the Amir for His Excellency's use, were in readiness for him. These horses had been sent down by the Amir from Kabul to Lohargi in three days, having been despatched as soon as the Amir heard that the Envoy had brought none with him. The Envoy arrived at Daka on the 4th, and was received there by General Ghulam Haidar Khan, who came out to meet him with forty sowars. On His Excellency's nearing the fort at that place, a regiment of infantry presented arms, and a salute of sixteen guns was fired. The Envoy was much pleased with the reception given him by Ghulam Haidar Khan. On the same day he started for Gardi.

It is believed on the frontier that a military expedition against the tribes who have been committing raids will be organised about the end of November, but not before.

It is reported from Kabul that a third Russian Envoy is expected shortly to arrive there, presumably to endeavour to neutralise the effect of the Turkish mission. The house in Kabul that formerly belonged to Muhammad Aslam Khan, but which is now State property, has been prepared for the reception of the new Envoy.

A great disturbance has been caused in Kurram by the advent of Wasir Arsha Khan, deputed by the Amir to collect the poll-tax from the hill-tribes of Kurram. The people of Turi and Jagi and the neighbourhood resisted the demand by force of arms; and there is a report, though as yet unconfirmed, that the Wazir was killed in the affray.

A large number of the troops recently levied by Husain Ali Khan at Herat, having been ordered to march to Kabul, have deserted and returned to their homes.

A correspondent at Allyghur, under date September 19, writes, "A high westerly wind is blowing all day, drying up every thing. The prices of grain are steady. From across the river Jumna a number of cattle are brought daily to the market and sold for a trifle for slaughter, fodder is so very scarce for cattle. Indigo manufacture is nearly closed. The cotton crop will be half what it was last year."

The *bunnias* at Agra are very greedy and troublesome, but there is one wealthy benevolent man there who sells to the very poor and starving at the rate of 15 seers wheat for the rupee, and other grains at equally moderate prices. He won't sell more than a seer at a time to the rich, for the other *bunnias* would simply buy him out and store up the grain. The poor go to this man by night, for any one carrying anything, especially food, and even people wearing ornaments, would be robbed in broad daylight now.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Ceylon Missionary who has so long withstood his diocesan, and the particulars of whose contention with Bishop Coplestone every one must now be familiar with, has cried *peccavi* and sent in his submission—a miserable and most unexpected ending to what promised to be a contest involving profound issues. The *Ceylon Times* says, "We have not the least desire to touch the Rev. Mr. Clarke and the sad exhibition of his case, but there is a passage in his recent letter to a contemporary which calls for a word of notice. He says, 'My words have been repeated to the Bishop, and my private letters, addressed to other people, have been forwarded to him. He had a number of them by him when he was conversing with Mr. Oakley, *and referred to them as containing the matter of which he complained.* It was of these alone I spoke when I expressed my regret. Had he not been in possession of these letters, I might, and probably should, have asked him to point out the particulars for which he required me to apologize. But *knowing of his possession of these, I could do no other than express my regret,* which I did, I trust honourably and sincerely.' In point of fact, Mr. Clarke tells us that his regret is, that he has been detected, and that had he not been found out, he should not have apologised."

Lord Lytton seems to have been much pleased with the young Maharaja of Mysore, who is yearly becoming more manly and dignified in appearance, and is very self-possessed. Unhappily, however, His Highness stammers in his speech, so much so that it is painful sometimes to witness his endeavour to get out a word.

It is with feelings of the utmost astonishment, says a Ceylon paper, that we learn what we cannot help stigmatising as an act of great injustice on the part of the Secretary of State,—the dismissal of Captain Varian, Commander of the steamer Serendib, on no other ground than the bad condition of her machinery! No enquiry is instituted, no opportunity afforded the dismissed Commander to explain matters. The sentence is pronounced without a tittle of evidence that could possibly implicate Captain Varian in the acts of the engineers; and an officer who has served the Government well and truly for many years is dismissed without any recognition of past services. This most crying injustice will cause many a man to thank his fortune that he is not in the service of an ungrateful Government.

The *Times'* correspondent lately with Suleiman Pasha gives the following personal description of him:—"The General commanding, Suleiman Pasha, is a most unostentatious and reserved man. His head-quarters are the very reverse of the gorgeous establishments one sees with many Generals of much less pretence than this the most successful and favoured of the Sultan's Field-Marshals. His tent consists of a simple piece of canvas stretched across two sticks, under which he crawls in at night and sleeps on the ground, and, being once in, leaves no room to spare for a shake-down for anybody else. Guards, sentries, orderlies, and all the pomp and circumstance of military rank are dispensed with; and his two or three aides-de-camp bivouac in like style near him. His two horses are picketed in front of his tent, with their saddles on their backs, and take their chance of forage with the rest of the cavalry in the same way that their master expects no different fare from the rest of the army. He is a man between forty and forty-five, tall and strongly built, with a rough weather-beaten face, a forehead very much wrinkled, and a short red beard and moustache. He speaks French a little. His character seems singularly simple and self-reliant, and presents contrasts which make it still more exceptional. In detail and in matters of organisation he seems to have great readiness, a quick perception of what is necessary as to provisioning, forwarding ammunition, or any other administrative part of generalship, while at the same time he appears to have the intuitive qualities of a born commander, which enable him to carry out a plan rapidly and successfully without going through any of the accepted and roundabout methods of modern warfare. I would instance in this respect the extraordinary way in which, in a few hours—I believe in '48—he transported the whole of his army from Adrianople to Karabunar. It is with a system which leaves him untrammelled, when his mind is not distracted by the memory of all kinds of obscure forms, or haunted by the idea of hurting some touchy sensibilities of relative rank, that a man of talent and of self-reliant nature is able promptly to carry out a plan without the aid of complicated machinery. It is this which I imagine will be found to distinguish Suleiman Pasha from the run of ordinary Generals."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY versus POONA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Monday, the 17th September, time 11 a. m., saw assembled at the Poona Gymkhana shed eleven representative Ducks from Bombay, ready to do battle for the honour of the Presidency town, against the best team Poona could produce. The Bombay eleven did not play quite its full strength owing to several members of the first selected eleven not being able to leave their duties, while Poona this year is acknowledged to be below its usual standard of excellence in cricket, owing possibly to the exigencies of a famine having required various good men and true to exercise their talents in other directions than the handling of the willow and the trundling of the ball.

Owing to the long continued drought the ground was in worse condition than we ever remember to have seen it upon former occasions. The talented long legs of both elevens were in despair when they surveyed the cracked and loose soil, which would surely tend to mar their reputations, while the rival longstops grimly surveyed the scenes of their labours, and made up their minds that byes *must* come!

The Bombay captain, having carefully seen that each member of the eleven had adorned his hat with a badge of black and gold to represent the newly determined colours of the Bombay Gymkhana, proceeded to toss for innings, and won, much to the chagrin of Poona, who had the pleasant prospect of a morning's fielding out with the thermometer at anything you like in the sun!—the sturdy Bombay umpire of a thousand matches called "*play*," and the fourteenth match of Poona *vs.* Bombay began, at about 11-30, Captain Street and Major Trueman commencing the bowling, while Tennent and Wyer undertook the defence of the Bombay interests. Both batsmen played very steadily, and, as the score slowly mounted up, Hamilton went on at Trueman's end; his fourth ball Tennent played towards short leg, and that able fielder, stooping to conquer, secured it, not however, without the display of considerable energy on his part. The first wicket thus fell with the score at 37, of which Tennent had made 19 in his usual graceful style, comprising a pretty cut for 4, six twos and three singles. Mackenzie came next and continued a hard hitting policy, his best drive being for four off Hamilton all along the ground to the off. Stanley relieved the bowler, but only tried one over which resulted in six runs, while Street at the other wicket was trundling ball after ball with praiseworthy precision and only a moderate amount of hitting about. The twenty-fourth over of the match was commenced by Maitland, bowling left hand under hand twisters, with no particular pitch, or rather with any amount of pitches before the ball reached the wicket, and such a break that he quite did for Mackenzie in his first over, bowling him with the sixteenth pitch of an irrepressible ball! Mackenzie's contribution was two fours, four twos and one single. Two wickets for 71 runs. Bombay jubilant, Poona depressed, and Wyer, who had borne the burden of running the whole 71 runs, making frequent demands for "brandy and water"! Harrison's stay was short, caught in the slips off Street. Three wickets for 74 runs, and then Lyon and Wyer kept the bowlers doing all they knew, and the field hard at work, till the twenty-first pitch of another ball of Maitland's proved too much for the irascible Glenalmondian, who hit wildly at it and came out sorrowful, clean bowled, for a very well-played 33, including a cut for four, a fine off drive off Street for five, three threes, and the remainder singles. Four wickets for 89 runs. Wilkins made a snick off Maitland for two, and in that bowler's fourth over his third ball levelled Wilkins' wicket, and his fourth, Lang's. Six wickets for 101. Moore played very steadily, till one of Maitland's got past him, causing his retirement with 16 to his name. Cameron was then clean bowled by a twister for one run, and Macrae did not score, leaving Chalmers not out for 5. The total of the innings was 143, of which, for five balls which went past the longstop, twelve byes were scored, one leg bye and seven wides. The following is the analysis of the bowling:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Street	115	70	2	2	4
Trueman	35	12	3	0	2
Hamilton	15	12	0	1	0
Stanley	5	5	0	0	0
Maitland	57	24	1	7	0

At 4 o'clock Poona commenced their innings, Wilkins and Wyer being entrusted with the bowling, and no change was required during the match. In Wyer's first over Thackwell scored a single and made one run off the first ball he received from Wilkins. Hamilton was given out l. b. w. the last ball of the latter's over. One wicket for two runs. Wyer followed with two maidens to Thackwell, and in Wilkins' third over he clean bowled Pottinger for a single. Two wickets for two runs. Trueman made five singles, when Wyer got one past him. Three wickets, six runs, and with the third ball of his next over Davis's wicket fell. Four wickets for twelve runs, of which Davis had made four by a good on drive off Wyer. Dawson made a single, and a cut for three off the second and fourth ball of Wyer's next over, and was clean bowled by the fifth ball. Five for seventeen. Fellows came next, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that Poona was saved from a one innings defeat. He hit the loose balls very hard, blocked the straight ones, and generally made himself intensely disagreeable to the field. Eventually, however, he hit hard at a ball to mid off, which, after playfully disporting itself along Cameron's arms and knees, was eventually held. His innings comprised one four, three threes, two twos, and six singles; total twenty-three. He had seen Messrs. Bedford and Street out—bowled respectively by Wilkins and Wyer, and his wicket, the ninth, went down with the score at 51. Poona had 11 runs to get, with one wicket to fall, to save their having to follow their innings, and one loose over from Wyer enabled Maitland and Stanley to make ten runs by straight on drives. Stanley got his leg in front of his wicket with the total at 69, leaving Maitland not out with 13, the innings having occupied little more than one hour.

The analysis of the bowling is as follows:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wide.	No Balls.
Wyer	75	35	6	6	0	0
Wilkins	73	24	5	4	0	1

Bombay commenced their second innings at about 5 o'clock, and, when time was called, the score stood at 40 runs for two wickets, Tennent having been caught off Street's bowling for a steadily played 17, and Chalmers having hit his wicket, leaving Wyer and Mackenzie not out with 16 and 2 runs respectively.

It was arranged to commence play on Tuesday at 10 o'clock and to draw stumps at 2 for the Races. The Poona team had several absentees, notably their Captain and Maitland, both bowlers, who, had they been in their places, might have caused a smaller score to have been made. Street and Hamilton commenced the bowling. In the latter's second over Mackenzie was caught in the slips, his total being 3. In Hamilton's third over Wyer made two fine drives for four each, but was caught by that bowler in his next over. His 28 was again a well played innings, comprising two fours, one three, two twos and singles. Harrison followed Wyer and speedily gave signs of scoring. He, however, lost his partner Lyon, bowled by Hamilton for 3, but Moore ably seconded his efforts, and though eight out of the Poona eleven tried their hands at bowling, these two were not dismissed up to one o'clock, when heavy rain commenced to fall which stopped play for the day, leaving Moore and Harrison not out for 54 and 41 respectively. There seemed to be some doubts as to whether Poona would be able to play at all on Wednesday, but they eventually came to the scratch though minus the services of Captain Street, who had to attend a court-martial. Trueman and Maitland took up the bowling, but for a long time their efforts were unavailing to part the Bombay champions, till at length Maitland got a ball to curl right round Moore's bat into his wicket, and followed it up by bowling Lang with his next ball. Moore's 64 comprised one six, one five, six threes, and ten twos, and he was deservedly applauded on his retirement. Wilkins and Harrison ran the score up to 215, when the former was run out, and Harrison shortly afterwards hit at a ball of Maitland and missed it, retiring for a well-played 65. Macrae made two twos when he knocked his wicket down, leaving Cameron not out for one run, the total of the innings being 227, of which Mr. Extras contributed 34! The following analysis of bowling will be interesting:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Street	140	62	7	2	4
Maitland	110	38	8	3	0
Hamilton	35	25	1	2	2
Stanley	25	17	0	0	0
Trueman	63	30	3	2	7
Dawson	25	6	3	0	0
Bedford	20	18	0	0	7
Pottinger	5	4	0	0	0

The weather looked very threatening and it seemed doubtful whether Bombay would be able to get the Poona wickets down before rain stopped play. About 3 30 business commenced by Trueman and Davies facing Wyer and Wilkins. Both batsmen hit hard to the on and square leg, and 16 runs had been scored when Harrison secured a skyer of Trueman's from his post at the wicket. His score was 10; comprising a four, a three, and a two. Thackwell was shortly afterwards given out l. b. w. Fellows and Davies kept together for a long time, hitting hard in all directions and running the score up to 52, when the latter was beautifully caught in the slips by a soldier fielding for Tennent, who had been rendered *hors de combat* by the sun on the first day.

From this time to the end of the innings the bowling of both Wyer and Wilkins was too effective for any stand to be made against it, and the wickets fell fast, none of the remaining batsmen reaching double figures. At 4 o'clock the Poona innings closed with the score at 89, leaving Bombay the victors by 212 runs.

The analysis of the Bombay bowling is as follows:

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	No Balls.	Wides.
Wyer	77	39	4	5	0	0
Wilkins	75	39	0	4	1	0

The score has already been published in the *Gazette*.

DEATH OF A DEVOTED FRIEND TO THE BRITISH IN THE MUTINIES.

The following obituary Notification of a worthy Raja is published in the official *Gazette* of the N. W. Provinces:—

Naini Tal, 14th September, 1877.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has learnt with the deepest regret of the demise of Raja Hardeo Bakhsh, C.S.I., Talukdar of Katiari, in the Hardoi district. This distinguished gentleman remained firm to the British Government during the mutinies, supported the civil authorities so long as they remained at Fatehgarh, and saved Mr. Probyn, C.S., wife and children, Mr. Edwards, C.S., and Mr. Jones, by giving them shelter in his fort and escorting them to Cawnpore. For these services he was granted a jagir of Rs. 15,000 per annum, a khillat of Rs. 20,000, and the title of Raja Bahadur. Since that period he has ever been a trusted supporter of the local authorities. Every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the division and district in which his property was situated has borne testimony to the singleness of purpose with which the late lamented nobleman was wont to afford him his counsel and advice. He was an enlightened and liberal landlord, and in him the talukdars of Oudh have lost a member of their body of whom they were justly proud, and the Government a warm public ally whose friendship was his privilege to possess, and whose memory he will always cherish.

THE TURKISH ENVOY AT CABUL.

The Turkish Envoy arrived safely at Cabul on the 8th instant. Abdoola Jan, the Rahim of the city, received His Excellency two miles beyond the city walls, with a numerous and brilliant retinue. The Amir, with his splendid suite and Yakoob Khan, received his distinguished guest at the city-gate. Troops were drawn up to present arms, and men to offer respects and congratulations. The Envoy, after warmly acknowledging the courtesy and welcome, was led to the mansion prepared and furnished for him. He rested two days there to invigorate himself after the fatigue of a long and tedious journey. On the 8th, according to his intimation, a grand Durbar was convoked, and was fully attended by the courtiers and proud and chivalrous chiefs of the land, accompanied by their respective numerous retainers. At the appointed time the Envoy appeared in the Durbar under due honour, and presented the largess (valued at four lakhs of rupees) sent by the Sultan, his Royal Master, to the Amir, and announced the purport of his deputation in the following brief and terse terms:—

1.—His Royal Master had bade him to inform the Amir of the wanton invasion of his territory by the Russian Emperor, with the determination of annihilating all the Mahomedans opposing his hostile entry, indicating thereby his implacable hatred and contempt of the followers of Mahomed. This necessity is therefore the union of all Mussulmans, and waging war upon the common foe.

2.—The surprise and concern his Royal Master feels for the Amir's alliance with the Russians in the face of their iniquities.

3.—His Royal Master's solicitude for restitution of the old alliance of the Amir with the British Government, the English being a more honourable and reliable people.

After delivering the messages, the Envoy stood steadily the Amir's interrogatory battery, directed to many desultory subjects; among them the most important and relevant to the points at issue was, what amount of assistance the Sultan had received from the British Government since the outbreak of the war, agreeable to the treaty ratified in 1856. To this the Envoy replied, that although no material assistance has been given by that Government up to date, yet promises have been pledged for relief, when Constantinople shall be cannonaded by the Russians, and the passage of English vessels to India shall be endangered. With regard to the rumour of his alliance with the Russians, the Amir denied its correctness, and ascribed the presence of their ambassador at his court to the general and international rule. In answer to the third message, the Amir said, that he was not averse to the proposal. If the British Government adhered to their former terms he was willing to renew the alliance.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Adria, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, the 25th inst., at 10 a. m.

A Vagrant.—William Patterson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.—The business of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday after nine days' sitting.

A Refractory Seaman.—Alex. Linderquist, a seaman of the British ship Alexander Mackenzie, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

Evading the Liquor Licence.—Three Hindoo liquor distillers at Mahim were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoners, on pleading guilty, were each fined Rs. 8.

Death from poison.—The adjourned inquest was held on Saturday last into the circumstances connected with the death of Ruttonbai, the wife of a grain dealer residing at Khoja Street. Upon the evidence adduced, the jury returned the following verdict, "that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 20th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana to-day, at 5 p.m.:—

Quick March		
Quadrille	Herold	Strauss
Valse	The Marguerite	F. Godfrey
Quadrille	Hit and Miss	Herve
Valse	Little Nell	Godfrey
Valse	La Perichole	Coote
Valse	Hussars	Hartmann
Galop	Durch Die Lufte (Through the Air)	Zichrer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Professor Peterson, of the Elphinstone College, has set a good example to his brother professors. He has been inviting Sanskrit and Latin students of the College to his house, treating them with kindness and affection, reading to them from useful and interesting English works, seeking to acquaint himself with their manners, customs, &c., and acquainting them with the manners and customs of the West; and, in short, taking a keen interest in the moral and social progress of the students. This reminds us of the late Dr. Wilson; and we cannot but admire Professor Peterson for the way in which he has been trying to imitate the illustrious example of that worthy man.—*The Indian Spectator.*

The *Rast Goftar* relates an affecting instance of sisterly devotion. Baiba, a young female of Dhundhuka, while on a pilgrimage to Benares, heard of the transportation for life of her brother on a charge of highway robbery. With the instinctive faith of a sister, Baiba refused to believe that her brother could be guilty of such a crime; but as the poor man was already transported, nothing remained for her but to resort to quite a romantic way for the establishment of his innocence and his subsequent release. For this purpose, she disguised herself as an ascetic, and went about from place to place and at considerable personal discomfort and humiliation, gathering proofs of her relative's innocence. The devoted sister is said to have visited Dhandhuka, Dhrole, Wadwan, Ahmedabad and several other places, beseeching official intervention in behalf of her banished brother. After incredible exertions she found herself in possession of written evidence showing her brother's innocence. This she "laid at the feet of" the Honourable Mr. Alexander Rogers. Mr. Rogers went through the whole with the patience of a kindly nature, and at last found the accumulated mass of evidence irresistible. Thus at last was the exemplary devotion of this young woman crowned with success, and Mr. Rogers communicated to the happy sister the news of her banished brother's release. But the romance of the whole story is spoilt by the news of the sudden derangement of the released prisoner's faculties, on hearing of his good fortune. The poor man arrived in Bombay only to be sent to the Colaba Asylum. Baiba, the heroine of our story, belongs to the class of hereditary minstrels, known in Gujarat and Kattyawar as *charans*, and is said to have inherited the gift of impromptu verse to such a large extent as to be able to make her 'kind Mr. Rogers' the hero of some songs, which, our contemporary says, she might be heard reciting to admiring crowds in Bombay.—*Id.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

Elleebux Mahomed, a Borah, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of harbouring and having in his possession more than a quarter of a Surat seer of opium, he being a retail dealer, was called up to receive sentence. The case was adjourned to this day, as it was necessary to sell the opium by public auction after a week's notice and to ascertain the price. This had now been done, the amount realised by the sale being Rs. 1,493, while the duty leviable on the opium was Rs. 2,239. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Cowashaw Pestonshaw—I am an opium inspector in the Custom House. The opium found with the prisoner in this case came into my hands. It was brought to me by a Customs clerk. I sold the opium by public auction by order of the Deputy Commissioner after giving a week's notice. The sale took place on the 19th inst., and it produced Rs. 1,493 for the whole lot. The duty leviable on it was Rs. 2,239.

Bhowan Mahadoo got from Mr. Trevor, Deputy Commissioner, the opium seized from the prisoner. It was brought to the Custom House by a police officer.

The deposition of Ramnarayan Gunnesh, a policeman, who seized the opium on the 4th ult. at the railway station, was read by the Clerk of the Crown.

The prisoner, who had been weeping all the time he was in the dock, said—I committed this offence in ignorance of the law.

His Lordship said the sentence of the Court was that prisoner should pay a fine of Rs. 7,465; and if the fine was not paid within a week, he should undergo rigorous imprisonment for a year. Prisoner was removed in custody and would be detained for a week, pending the payment of the fine.

The fourth Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

There will be a meeting of the members of E Company on Thursday next, the 27th instant, at the head-quarter office, at 5-30 p.m. to elect officers. The following is a list of the members of E Company:—

Atkinson, H.	Lynch, G. S.
Augustine, A. M.	Mackinlay, T. L.
Bellew, P. F.	Manson, J.
Birch, J. R.	Marshall, J.
Branson, R.	McCombie, F.
Brooks, J.	McEvoy, J.
Brown, Robt.	McHinch A.
Cannon, J.	McPherson, M.
Cartwright, H. W.	Medley, G.
Cooper, A.	Meehan, D. P.
Cooper, W.	Melvin, W.
Cruz, J. D.	Mitchell. A.
David, A. S.	Mitchell, F. S.
DeSilva, J.	Moylan, W.
Dias, John.	Orr, J. W.
Doran, J.	Parrott, R.
Edwards, G. H.	Payne, H. W.
Farran, G. H.	Sassoon, E. S.
Forbes, C. H. B.	Sassoon, S. A.
Fox, M.	Schenck, J. F.
Fretwell, V.	Stevenson, W.
Gilder, J.	Sugden, T.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Gubbay, R. A.	Vernern, M. P.
Holland, H.	Walton, R.
Hyde, J.	Ward, J.
Kilgoil, W.	Watkins, C.
Killean, J.	Watson, J.
[illegible], J. J.	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Sept. 24. T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

On Sunday evening, at Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, the preacher concluded his sermon on John IX. 4 ("I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day") by referring to an incident that had occurred on the day previous. He said:—

It is a very common but just remark that practice is more powerful than precept, and that a good deed is often more eloquent than the best sermon. I wish this evening to close my sermon by mentioning an act of Christian liberality which I feel certain will, in the language of the apostle, 'provoke' us also 'unto love and to good works,' by discovering to most of us how little our lives and acts express our gratitude for the mercy which, while distress prevails all around us, has kept away famine from our own island. Not a few have treated the call made on their charity by the misery in the famine-stricken districts as a plea (God only knows if it is a righteous plea) for withholding their usual help from Institutions like the one, the children and teachers of which are worshipping with us this evening in this church. I have to bring to your notice the act of a Christian man who would disavow such a plea. The recent fall of rain in Guzerat, although long delayed, has, with the blessing of God, saved the province at the last moment from impending famine. One who is residing there, but whose name I suppress for obvious reasons, has, actuated by gratitude for this signal mercy, thought of the lambs of Christ's flock, a special charge of Christ's church, and has as a thank-offering sent me 100 rupees for the Indo-British Institution, with many kind words for the children. I received his letter yesterday when, as you are aware, public attention was being called to the difficulties which threaten to cripple the efficiency of these schools. It was so refreshing to find a man—a plain working man, I believe—above the weakness of making the famine among the heathen a plea for withholding aid from an Institution for Christian children. His letter also suggested the enquiry what we in Bombay are doing for Christ's poor and his 'little ones,' as an act of gratitude to God for keeping the famine, in his undeserved mercy to us, out of our own homes. How many of us (I ask) are prepared to follow the good example which has just been set us? Time will show. Let me now read two short extracts from the letter which I received yesterday: the thanksgiving hymn which the writer has specially desired will close the service. Subjoined are the extracts referred to—'As it has pleased God to shower down his blessing upon us and spare us from a famine, I will venture to ask you to be so kind as to cause the children to sing praise to Almighty God for his inestimable blessing. I am sure this has already been done, but I will beg of you to confer a special favour upon me by doing so again. * * I am glad to inform you that, although we have had little rain this season, we expect to reap a plentiful harvest, which is a proof of God's goodness to us who are not deserving of so great a boon.' The preacher concluded: To each individual who has listened to this statement I would say, 'Go and do thou likewise.' 'While we have time, let us do good unto all men; and specially unto them that are of the household of faith.' 'I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work.'

Hymn 379 (A. and M.) was then sung, "Now thank we all our God."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—1877.

ANNUAL CHAMPION ATHLETIC MEETING.

President.—Hon. Lyttelton Bayley. Committee.—W. A. Baker, Esq., R. S. Campbell, Esq., A. B. Chalmers, Esq., T. M. Filgate, Esq., Donald Graham, Esq., Fraser Hore, Esq., Capt. Marryat, R. E., T. H. Moore, Esq., G. K. Remington, Esq., Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., M. R. Wyer, Esq., C. Young, Esq., R.E. Judge.—Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. Starter.—N. B. Oliver, Esq.

The first of the series of sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana was inaugurated on the Parade Ground opposite the Gymkhana Pavilion yesterday evening under very favourable circumstances. The rain, a short while before the contests commenced, promised to completely mar the sport, but Jupiter Pluvius fortunately befriended the young athletes in their Isthmian games, and what little did fall tended only to cool the atmosphere and make the grass springy. A delightful breeze was blowing during the whole of the evening, reminding one more of an evening in the hills than of September in Bombay. The course was staked and roped in, and a tent erected opposite the winning post for the accommodation of the ladies, of whom, considering that Bombay at present is so empty, there was a fair muster. One of the regimental bands was located near them, and discoursed sweet music during the intervals. The attendance of the sterner sex was very good, owing, no doubt, to the meeting being held so near to the places of business. With regard to the sports, with the exception of the first and last, perhaps they did not excite so much interest in the spectators as in those immediately connected with them, but they must have given pleasure to many. That the "glorious uncertainty of the race" attaches itself to bipeds as well as quadrupeds was well exemplified in the different events, as the whole of the favourites came to grief and many a "pot upset." For the first race Read was strongly backed to win, but he was defeated by Cooper by a yard. Throwing the hammer was declared to be a certainty for Murray, but he had to succumb to MacIvor. Tennent was supposed to do the wide jump, but Read did him by nearly a foot. While the half mile race was given over by some knowing ones to the tender mercies of Cooper, it was easily won by Jefferson with many yards to spare.

I.—100 Yards Flat Race, 4-45 p. m.—1st Prize, Challenge Cup, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, to be held if won by the same individual three years in succession,—Medal and Prize value 3 G. M. 2nd Prize: Value 2 G. M. 3rd Prize: Value 1 G. M. Entrance Rs. 15.

W. Cooper, Esq.	Red Sash	1
H. S. Read, Esq.	Black and Yellow	2
C. H. Byrne, Esq.	White	3
C. Cottell, Esq.	Violet	0
M. McPherson, Esq.	Yellow Sash	0
F. C. Macrae, Esq.	Blue and Magenta	0
G. W. Moir, Esq.	Red and Blue	0

This being only a short race, it was a prettily run one, the whole lot being all well together, but Cooper who had the best start, won by a yard, Read second, and Byrne third. The winner's time was eleven seconds.

II.—Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs.), 5 p. m.—1st Prize: Value Rs. 50 and Medal. 2nd Prize: Value 1 G. M. Entrance Rs. 5.

D. MacIvor, Esq.	Gymkhana Colors	1
W. Murray, Esq.	Crimson and Black	2
W. F. Melvin, Esq.	Blue and White	3

The longest throw was made by MacIvor, 69 ft. 7½ inches. Murray was second with 69 ft. 3 inches.

III.—Wide Jump, 5-30 p.m.—Prize: Value Rs. 50 and Medal. Entrance Rs. 5.

H. S. Read, Esq.	Black and Yellow	1
W. Tennent, Esq.	White	2

After a number of tussels for it, through not toeing the mark, Read made the widest jump—17 ft. 1 in.

IV.—Half Mile Flat Race, 6 p.m.—1st Prize: Challenge Cup, presented by the Lawyers, to be held if won by the same individual three years in succession,—Medal and Prize value 3 G. M. Entrance Rs. 15.

F. L. Jefferson, Esq.	Cambridge Blue	1
A. Arthur, Esq.	Merchiston Badge	2
W. Cooper, Esq.	Red Sash	3

Jefferson jumped off with the lead and gradually increased the distance, till at the finish he was some yards ahead of Arthur, almost the same distance separating the latter from Cooper. Jefferson, whose style was much admired, and who exemplified the advantages of training, won with ridiculous ease, and we should suppose that to-day's quarter mile race is a certainty for him.

So terminated a fair evening's amusement.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

List of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ₹ Re.	₹ one Candy in Rs.
Wheat—			Rice—		
Khundwa	2½	48	Jeerasal	2	60
Pisi	2¾	38	Bengal	2½	58
Bunsi	2¾	55	Inferior quality	..	55
			Patni	3	45
Gram—			Oodid—		
Jumbusuri	3	41	Nagpore	3½	40
Ghati	3½	37	Gogari		38
Surati		36	Cawnpore	3½	38
Kurrachee	3½	38½	Mug—		
			Outchee	2¾	50
Bajree—			Kurrachee	2¾	45
Mulkapuri	2¾	48			
Kurrachee	3	42	Dals—		
Jowaree—			Surti Toor dal.	2½	60
Barsi	3½	33	Dry ditto.	3½	40
Surati	3¾	40	Gram dal	2¾	46

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pailies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

Market rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on September 21, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. lb.	Bajri. p Re. lb.	Juwar. p Re. lb.	Rice. p Re. lb.	Ghi. p Re. lb. tola.	Gram. p Re. lb.	Grass p Re. lb.
Rajkot Station	15 Kurrachi 16	17	New 18 Old 21	10 11 12	1 26	14½	pulis 28
Dhrangadra	17	20	20	13	2 10	18	...
Wankaner	16	19	23	12½	2	18	...
Limri	16	16	17	13	2	...	60
Wadhwan Camp	17	*16	...	11	2	—	80 p.
Wadhwan City	16	16	20	13	2	16	...
Lakhtar	16	17	...	13	2	...	...
Chura	14	14	16	11	2	16	80
Muli	13	14	16	11	2	13	...†
Bajana	16	18	20	13	2	18	...‡
Chotila	14	17	18	11	2 10	...	...
Paliyad	14	16	16	14	2	...	...
Dasara	17	18	20	11	2	...	...
Jhinjhuwara	17	18	21	12½	2	20	...
Nawanagar	14½	16½	19½	9¾	1 30	...	80
Khambhalia	13	19	20	12	1 35	...	110
Jorya	14	18	21	12	1 35	...	70
Bhanwad	11½	18¼	22½	10¾	1 20	...	60
Morvi	14	20	25	10	2	...	50
Dhrol	15	17	20	10	1 30	—	30
Rajkot	15	17	17	12	1 30	...	...
Gondal	14	18	16½	9½	1 25	14½	25
Dhoraji	13	15	17	9	1 25	14½	20
Bhaunagar	15	15	16	15	1 30	16	22
Mahuwa	17	17	18	18	1 35	16	30
Kundla	14	14	16	11	1 35	...	40
Umrala	12½	12½	14	10½	1 30	12½	40
Botad	13	13½	15	11½	2 0	13	30
Sihor	16	16	18	12	1 35	16	40
Talaja	17	16	18	12	1 35	16	20
Lilya	14	15½	18	10½	1 30	...	40
Gadhra	16	16	19	14	1 30	13	26
Palitana	15½	15½	17	12	1 35	15	30
Gariadhar	15½	15½	17	12	1 35	15	30
Songarh Station	14	14	16	11	1 30	14	—
Wala	14	14	16	12	1 35	14	...
Lathi	14	15	20	12	1 30	14	60
Babra	13	14	16	11	1 30	13	...
Datha	13	12½	17	15½	1 30	14	...

* Inferior kind. † Grass Rs. 35 for 1,000 Pulis. ‡ Karbi 20 Pulas per Rupee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·761
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·8
General Direction of wind	SSE, NW, NNW, N, NNW, NNE, ESE, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	349
Fall of Rain	1·38
Total fall during month	2·85
" " year	60·75
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of 24th September	0·01

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, Lt. Col. Hancock presiding.

THE INTERREGNUM.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I suppose it is unnecessary to remind you that the Corporation has become defunct and been reconstituted since we last met. Our first proceeding to-day will be to confirm the minutes of the meeting of the 10th of July last.

The minutes of the last meeting having been formally confirmed,

The Chairman said the first matter for the consideration of the Corporation was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2585 of 1877, dated 8th instant (General Department), stating that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Viceroy and Governor-General, intimating that he has given his sanction to (Bombay) Bill No. 5 of 1877, and adding that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts the Town Council and the Corporation will take into their earliest consideration, and definitely decide on a scheme for additional drainage in the city.

The Chairman added that as the drainage scheme would be considered separately, it was only necessary to record the resolution. He proposed that the resolution should be recorded, and that Government should be informed that the whole subject of the drainage of the city will be carefully considered by the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the resolution, which was carried.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The following resolution of the Town Council, dated 24th July, 1877, was submitted for the consideration of the Corporation:—

"That this Council recognizes the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay, and undertakes to recommend the Corporation to provide the means for this purpose.

"That Government be requested to appoint a special Commission to determine what scheme is the best for the Municipality to adopt, or to invite an eminent English Engineer to come out to Bombay and settle the question.

"That this Resolution be submitted to the Corporation before being sent in to Government."

"That this Corporation recognises the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay, and undertakes to recommend the Corporation to provide the means for this purpose.

The Chairman proposed—That the reports by Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham as to the means of carrying out a complete system of drainage for Bombay be forwarded to Government, with a request that Government will be pleased to appoint a special Commission to determine the best scheme for the Municipality to adopt, or that Government will invite an eminent English engineer to come out and settle the question; and that after a complete system has been determined upon, the Corporation will consider the means for carrying out the same." Col. Hancock said he took it for granted that the Corporation, no less than the Town Council, recognised the urgent necessity of constructing a complete system of drainage for Bombay. The present drains were constructed piecemeal, and Bombay could not now be said to have any drainage system at all. As Major Tulloch reported, some years ago, they had been for 30 years honeycombing the place with reeking cess-pools and spreading everywhere a foul network of filthy drains, until earth and air were alike polluted and tainted. They had also managed to pollute every boat basin on the eastern foreshore, and these places were in such a state that last hot weather there was great sickness among the workpeople employed in their vicinity; the greater portion of the Back Bay foreshore was so far polluted that it was quite unsuited for purposes of recreation, for which otherwise it would be admirably fitted; and they had in one part of the town—to quote Dr. Lumsden again—a putrid salt marsh, undrained and uncared for, and flooded periodically with sewage; and the main outlet for the sewage of the town was placed astride the main road to Worlee, in a position to cause the maximum of annoyance to the neighbourhood. He did not wish to ignore the local improvements which had been carried out such as the improvements to the drains in the Fort, Khetwady, Camateepoora, and other parts of the town, and Mr. Walton's scheme for surface drainage, which had been sanctioned and already partly carried out; but this main drainage question had been for certainly 15 years before the Municipality, and the state of things now, except for these minor improvements, was as it was 15 years ago. He hoped the members of the Corporation would bear the urgency of the matter in mind throughout the discussion, if there was to be any discussion, on the resolution he proposed, and that they would consider how to do it, not how not to do it. His personal opinion was that Mr. Walton's scheme, in its main features, should be adopted. This was not the first scheme of an untried engineer, but the outcome of the discussions of many able men, such as Mr. Aitken, Mr Rawlinson, and Major Tulloch, during the last 15 years, and it appeared to him that it had the advantage of being within the means of the Municipality, at the same time that it offered a good practical solution of the question. Having enumerated the heads of Mr. Walton's scheme, full particulars of which have already been published, the Chairman went on to say that there might be many points on which the scheme would require to be altered, and such alterations would be best decided on as the result of further inquiry and experience. On the question of the outfall, he said there must be an outfall and he thought Worlee was the best place for it. As to the sewage utilization scheme, the system proposed had not arrived at a perfect development yet in England, and it seemed to him that it would have to be adopted out here tentatively at first and by degrees. If the progress in the demand for the product should warrant its extension, it could be extended; but if they were to wait to commence the scheme until they had matured a perfect scheme of sewage utilization, they might expect to have the present state of affairs continued in existence for an indefinite period, which was what they ought all to be most anxious to avoid. Their primary duty was to get rid of the sewage to take it away from the habitable parts of the town.

Mr. Spencer seconded the resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee quite agreed with all that the Chairman had said about the defective state of the drainage of Bombay. It was certainly discreditable, and some attempt ought to be made to remove this reproach from the city and from the Corporation. But it was necessary in such a matter to proceed with great caution and circumspection. What they should consider was whether the scheme proposed to them was one which ought to be adopted without reserve. Great objections had been urged to it on the ground that it would be injurious to the the health of the town to carry night-soil through underground sewers; and he thought the Corporation ought to make a preliminary experiment to ascertain whether the great scheme would be likely to prove successful or not. An experiment could be made at comparatively little cost by passing night-soil along with the sewage through the present sewers and discharging it by the outfall at Worlee, and if it was found to answer, then Mr. Walton's scheme might be adopted and carried out. What had induced the Government to press this matter so urgently upon the Corporation was the abominable nuisance at the Carnac Bunder, and this and the Sonapore drain nuisance as well, might be got rid of by the means he proposed. He also wished to say that he did not consider the scheme would be complete until it was made to include some means of removing the nuisances arising from the numerous gullies and privies about the town and from the army of 1,000 halalcores marching about with their implements of labour on their heads and in their hands. He objected strongly to that portion of the resolution proposed by the Chairman, requesting Government to refer the matter to a Commission, unless it were specially stipulated that the opinion of the Commission should not be binding on the Corporation unless it met with their approval. He did not think it was proper that the Corporation should surrender their powers unconditionally to a Commission and simply reserve to themselves the office of voting the necessary funds to carry out its decree. In regard to the question of the utilization scheme, he wished to state that he had gathered from articles in the *Builder* and the Journal of the Association of Civil Engineers that the system proposed to be followed here had already been tried and had failed in Europe, where coal, a main factor in the operation, was so much cheaper than in India. After that, the experiment could not be expected to answer in Bombay. Such experiments had involved many European Municipalities in heavy losses, and certainly the Municipality of Bombay was not in a position to bear any such losses. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master asked whether Mr. Nowrojee would move an amendment on one point he had mentioned in his speech, viz.:—regarding the finality of the decision of any Commission to whom the question might be referred by Government. If Mr. Nowrojee would propose an amendment in accordance with his remarks, he (Mr. Bomonjee) would be glad to second it.

Mr. Nowrojee said he did not intend to move any amendment. He had merely pointed out an objection.

Mr. Bomonjee Master said then he would himself move an amendment to the effect that the Corporation should not be bound to accept the decision of any Commission unless they approved of it. He said he quite concurred in the opinion that something should be done to improve the drainage and sewerage of Bombay. If the present system could be done away with and Bombay transformed in this respect to the condition of London, the city would be transformed from a hell into a paradise. (Hear, hear.) He complained that insufficient time had been given to members of the Corporation to peruse the voluminous papers on the subject. They had been allowed ten days to make themselves acquainted with the doings of 15 years. However, as they were not asked to decide finally on the adoption of a particular scheme at present, he would not make any objection; otherwise, he should have moved for a postponement of the discussion for two months.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Suntook seconded Mr. Bomonjee's amendment.

Mr. Kirkham wished to point out that the question at present before the Corporation was not whether Mr. Walton's scheme was the proper one to adopt, but whether the present system of drainage in Bombay was satisfactory to them as a Corporation, whether they were willing to sit down and tolerate the existing state of things, or whether, after 15 years discussion, they had at length fully made up their mind that such a disgraceful state of things should continue no longer, and were determined to make a beginning towards arriving at some satisfactory settlement of the question. (Hear, hear). He did not think there could be a doubt in the mind of any member as to the urgent necessity of a new drainage system. There had been numerous very crying grievances brought to the attention of the Corporation and Town Council, during the five years of their existence, as to which it had been said, time after time, they must wait until the main drainage question is settled. The time would shortly arrive when their existence would cease, and he sincerely hoped they would not be content to leave this great question of drainage exactly where they found it. He thought it was clearly their duty to do one of two things—either to make up their minds to set the question in a fair way to being settled, or to say that they were perfectly satisfied with the present state of things and did not wish for any change, so that they could spend money on the small local works which were now being held in suspense. And he hoped that the matter would not be discussed in the petty criticising niggling spirit in which it had in some measure been discussed at this meeting. He trusted that they would pass the resolution which had been proposed by the Chairman, and that they would have the satisfaction when the inevitable moment should arrive, of dying with dignity, knowing that they had done all in their power for the welfare of the city. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney did not think it was necessary to go to Government to decide the matter. Surely, the experience of the last 20 years should be sufficient to enable the Corporation to decide for themselves, and he should propose that Mr. Walton's scheme, in its main features, be sanctioned at once, and that operations be commenced in one portion of the town as soon as funds were available. He did not think it was necessary to call in—or that any good would be obtained by calling in—an eminent engineer from England, or by referring the matter to a Commission. A large amount of local experience was necessary in such a matter as this; Mr. Walton had that experience and they had already ample proof of his ability to warrant them in committing the new drainage scheme to his charge. He was himself of opinion that Mr. Walton's scheme would require to be altered on many points; but there would be nothing like practical experience in the actual carrying out of the scheme to show what improvements were necessary. He suggested that the district to be commenced with should be Oomercarry, which had 50,000 inhabitants, with a very high death-rate, was and which could be drained at once into the existing low level sewer. Dr. Blaney further argued at great length that from all experience of sewerage systems it was not reasonable to expect from them very great improvements in public health; but for public decency's sake, a properly constructed sewerage system was very useful, and such a system was very desirable for Bombay. In conclusion, he reminded the Corporation that they had other great works to do which they must not lose sight of, such as reducing overcrowding in the city; improving the milk supply with a view to reducing the great infantile mortality which in Camateepoora was so high as 75 per cent.; the construction of hospitals and dhurumsalas, &c.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded Dr. Blaney's amendment, which ran as follows:—"That as underground sewerage in Indian cities is at present wholly experimental as regards public health, it is desirable that the Corporation should proceed to sanction the execution of such a system with due caution. To enable advantage to be taken of the practical experience that will be gained in the course of the work, it is essential to success that at present one district should be sewered at a time. It is therefore resolved that the Municipal Commissioner and Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with detailed plans and estimates for the sewerage of the Oomercarry district according to the scheme prepared by the Municipal Executive Engineer.

At this point, on the motion of Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, seconded by Mr. Bidakar, the meeting was adjourned till three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CASE.

CUMROODIN TYABJEE AND ANOTHER vs. MITHIBAI AND OTHERS.

At the High Court yesterday this case was continued before Sir Charles Sargent. It involves several matters relating to the mortgage, the sale and purchase of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Tardeo. Accusations of fraudulent misrepresentations in connection with the sale, &c., had been made by the first defendant against Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee as an attorney of the Court. The case is a very complicated one, but the details are of no public interest, and we give only a short summary of the proceedings. Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the first defendant, Mithibai; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the second defendant, Dyal Ruttonsey; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the third defendant, Dhunjee Mowjee. The costs of counsel and of solicitors each day the case goes on amounts, we learn, to about Rs. 3,000.

The Advocate General continued his address on behalf of the defendant Mithibai. (Cites remarks of Mr. Justice Phear, 1 Bengal Law Reports, Appellate Side, Civil, p. 95.) He contended that the sum asked by Dhunjee Mowjee, about Rs. 6,000, was a fair remuneration to each of the three persons who guaranteed the loan of three lakhs, for the risk was not at all great.

The Judge said what Dhunjee offered to accept was not a fair test.

The Advocate General argued it was a test as the case at present stood. The other matter was the risk.

The Judge said the risk was whether the value of the mills would be seven lakhs or five lakhs at the end of the year.

The Advocate General contended that although the value of mill property fluctuated, it did not mean that it would go down to nothing, or that it would fall 50 per cent.

The Judge—It shows how very fluctuating the property was. The price at first offered was nine lakhs, and in less than three months it fell three lakhs.

The Advocate General submitted it showed what an advantageous transaction the purchase was. It looked extremely like a prudent purchase.

The Judge said his present impression was that Rs. 25,000 taken by Mr. Cumroodin was unfair; and he wanted to be informed what would be a fair sum.

The Advocate General said he had already shown that the sum paid to Dhunjee Mowjee, Rs. 6,000, would be fair remuneration; and he argued that the amount taken by Mr. Cumroodin being unfair, the whole transaction must fall through. The fact was that the purchasers got from Mithibai's share from 1½ to 1¾ lakhs in all for their commission and for the expenses of the mill. They were dealing with a woman unversed in business; and if they had the assistance of her father, it was a father who was endeavouring to advance his own interests. The learned counsel argued that the unfair transaction being with a woman, it could not be upheld. (Cites 11 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 584, 13 Moore's p. 419, and 9th Weekly Reporter, p. 297.) Another argument was that the agreement was executed by Mithibai under the impression that the loan was for four years, or else she would not have consented to pay such a large commission. The brokers in the transaction would be called and would state that the original arrangement was that the loan was to be for four years. Commenting upon the agreement of 1st February 1876, the learned Advocate said the document was prepared by Mr. Cumroodin himself, and Mithibai had had no opportunity of examining or checking it except at the time it was read over to her. There were important clauses in it which would not strike one in a hurried reading of it by another. The facts that Nusserwanjee was the shroff of the mill, that he managed its affairs, that the keys of the mill premises, after each day's work was over, were taken over to and kept by Mithibai were facts inconsistent with the story put forward by the other side. As to the assignment of the deceased child's share, the learned counsel said the reading of that part of the agreement was very likely to be misunderstood. The child's share could not possibly have been assigned to the guarantors; and that was another reason why the whole of the agreement should go by the wall. Dyal got two sums of Rs. 2,500 each, one of which he gave back to the brokers, as was admitted by Dyal himself in a suit heard before Mr. Justice Kemball; and if that was, the learned counsel submitted that his client was entitled to get it back.

The Judge—There could be no doubt of that.

The Advocate General argued, as to the Rs. 25,000 paid to Mr. Cumroodin, that there was no pretence that any charge had been incurred on the purchase, because no bill had yet been sent in. Mr. Flynn, the receiver, would say that Mr. Cumroodin saw him only once or twice about the purchase. As to the loan of three lakhs, it had already been shown that there was no risk. The learned counsel urged that no broker was necessary to the purchase. Mr. Flynn was well-known as the receiver, and an offer had only to be made to him. Coming to the other agreement in the case, Mr. Marriott said Mr. Cumroodin got under it 2 pies per lb. and Dyal got 1 pie per lb.; but the commission charged was so large that in 18 months, it came to Rs. 40,000. Although Dyal's commission had not been drawn, it appeared that at the rate of 1 pie per lb, a sum of Rs. 15,000 had been placed to his credit in the books.

The Judge—I confess I do not see the principle on which they are entitled to the commission and other charges.

The Advocate General—And what do they charge? Why, the commission of 2 pies per lb. to Mr. Cumroodin comes to £2,000 a year! In conclusion Mr. Marriott commented at some length upon the more than two dozen issues raised in the case.

Mr. Inverarity asked if he should next address the Court or his learned friend should call witnesses.

The Judge said Mr. Marriott should call his witnesses.

At 5 p. m. the Court adjourned until to-day.

MR. JULAND DANVER'S REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR 1876.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, &c., &c.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, June 1877.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship my seventeenth Annual Report on the progress and working of the Indian Railway system.

During the year 1876, 479 miles of new line were opened for traffic. The whole extent now completed is 6,948 miles. Of these, 767 are constructed with a double, and 6,179 with a single line; 5,748 are on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 1,162 on the metre, 27½ on a four feet gauge, and 20, in the Guicowar of Baroda's territory, on a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The lines opened since the end of 1875 comprise 297½ miles of the South Indian Railway, which is now complete with the exception of a section, 37 miles in length, south of Cuddalore: 103* miles of the Northern Punjab State line, extending from Lahore to Jhelum; 20 miles of the Rajpootna, 13 miles of the Holkar State Railway between Khandwa and Chual Choki, and between Mhow and Indore; 36½ miles on the Neemuch State Railway, and 9 miles on the Pali branch of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. I understand also, although it has not been officially announced, that the line from Rangoon to Prome has been opened.

At the same time progress has been made on other lines in course of construction. It is expected that the Northern Bengal Railway will be opened some time this year to Jalpaiguri, 173 miles from Sara, the point on the Ganges from which it starts. At Jalpaiguri the line falls short of the foot of the Hills below Darjeeling by 33 miles. This gap is a serious one for traffic, and it will be very desirable to extend the railway so as to make it as serviceable as possible as well for the industries of Darjeeling as for the districts in Thibet, with which a small trade is now carried on. At its southern terminus on the Ganges it will be connected with the Eastern Bengal Railway by a ferry across the river, and by a short branch from the right bank to the station on that line.

The line in Tirhoot, which was originally constructed as a temporary work during the famine season of 1874, has been made a permanent one as far as Durbhunga, about 45 miles. A branch has also been thrown out from it at Somastipur to Mozufferpoor.

The Northern Punjab line, which is being constructed on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge is nearly complete and ready for traffic as far as Jhelum. The bridge over the Chenab between Lahore and Wazirabad was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1876. The traffic on the narrow gauge line which had been laid down between Lahore and Wazirabad has been going on during the construction of the other line.

Considerable advance has been made with the works on the Indus Valley line. A length of 107 miles, extending from Mooltan to Chunni Ghote, was opened for goods traffic during the dry season, a temporary bridge having been put up over the Sutlej at Adamwahan. A further length of 171 to Rohri is expected to be opened in December. From Sukkur, on the opposite side of the Indus, to Kotree, the terminus of the Sind Railway, the line is expected to be opened this month. The bridge over the Indus at Rohri has not been commenced, nor has the design yet been settled; but the permanent one over the Sutlej at the place above mentioned will be completed in March 1878.

The completion of the Wardha Valley Railway in Central India is only impeded by the bridges. Mr. Armstrong, the late Chief Engineer, reported that "the whole of the Wardha Valley Railway will not be opened for regular traffic until the Wurrora and Pothra viaducts are finished. The Wurrora may be finished by July 1877, but the Pothra not before February 1878, as works can only proceed on budget grants, which are limited and have been."

The Pali extension of the Dakor branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is an illustration of the moderate cost at which railway works may, in favourable situations, be executed. The line is 13·33 miles in length, is of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and is laid with 60 lbs. rails on iron bowl sleepers. The stations are plainly built, but of sufficient size for their purpose. The total cost has been Rs. 6,14,950, being about 4,000l. a mile.

An important link has been added to the line of communication between Central India and the North-West Provinces, *via* Indore, by the completion of the bridge over the Nerbudda river. This is the third railway bridge over that river, and was opened on the 5th October by Maharajah Holkar, who promoted the undertaking in the first instance by advancing 1,000,000l. to the Government at 4½ per cent. per annum. The first stone of the bridge was laid by Lord Northbrook in December 1872.

In Southern India, besides the progress made on the South Indian Railway, certain famine relief works have been going on. Among these are included the doubling of the line between Madras and Arconum, where the north-west and south-west lines join, and the earthworks for an extension of the Arconum and Conjeveram branch of the South Indian line to Chingleput, whence it will be connected with that Company's main system. Towards the sea also, in the Deccan, a chord line extending from Dhond on the south-eastern line to Munmar on the north-east...

* Sixty-two miles of this line was originally constructed on the narrow gauge and used as temporary work.

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line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been made as a relief work, but it is not likely to be carried out to completion at present.

Another example has been given of the desire of a Native Chief to encourage railway extension. The Nawab of Rampore has offered to contribute half the capital for the construction of a line from Moradabad to Rampore, on condition, however, that the Government will guarantee 5 per cent. on the amount paid by him, and that he is not expected to build bridges over the Ramgunga and Kosee rivers.

In connection with the subject of railway extension, I may mention that the improvement of the steam communication between Goalundo, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and Dacca, has occupied the attention of the Government and railway authorities, and measures have been taken for establishing a daily service by which passengers and mails will be taken from Calcutta to Dacca within 24 hours. Nothing, I regret to say, has yet been done with regard to the improvement, so much required, of the river service to Assam, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Agent of the Company to make arrangements with the Indian General Steam Navigation Company for the purpose.

Although the encroachments of the river at Goalundo have continued (slightly as compared with former years), and a vigilant look out at a particular period of the rains was necessary in order to shift the rails and landing stages so as to accommodate the boat traffic, the prospects of the place are promising, and the population and trade increases. The arrangements for the railway station are of a very temporary and inexpensive character, consisting of sheds and houses made of timber and bamboo, with tiled roofs.

The cyclone and sea wave which visited the Bay of Bengal, and produced such appalling devastation on the north-east coast and islands adjoining, did not, fortunately, proceed more north, nor reach any of the provinces traversed by the Bengal lines.

But in other parts of India considerable flood damage was done. In the Punjab, the period during which the floods continued in the Sutlej river was said to be unprecedented, a length of from 10 to 14 days occurring before any sensible subsidence took place. Two piers of the Punjab and Delhi bridge over that River were carried away on the 10th and 11th August, leaving a gap of 334 feet, and interrupting the traffic until the 12th October, when it was taken over in boats. The most economical way of repairing the damage was by extending the revetment now existing so as to fill up the space. This was accomplished by the 12th December.

On the western coast, also, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway suffered severely. Twenty-five spans of the bridge over the Nerbudda were swept away on the 6th September, and three servants of the Company were drowned. The rainfall at Surat, close by, was 17 inches in 16½ hours. The engineering staff of the Company immediately set to work to restore communication, and they succeeded in doing so on the 30th October by a diversion on a low level staging. They also applied themselves to repair the broken spans, and so well were their plans organized, that the bridge was finished and opened for traffic on the 28th April. Enough, however, had occurred to show that its stability cannot be depended upon, and the repeated interruptions to traffic, which means loss of revenue, pointed to the conclusion that, both on the grounds of safety and economy, it was desirable to adopt measures for establishing a more perfect means of crossing the river. After much deliberation, it has been determined to erect a new bridge, altogether upon different principles. Instead of being supported by screw piles and having 67 spans of 62½ feet, the bridge about to be constructed will have only 25 spans, and the superstructure, which will consist of iron girders, 187 feet 6 inches in length, will be supported by piers formed of two iron cylinders, placed 37 feet 6 inches apart centre to centre, 14 feet in diameter, for a height of 33 feet from the bottom and 10 feet above that. It has been designed by Sir John Hawkshaw, and a contract has been made with Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, & Co. for the provision and delivery in India of all the ironwork, for a sum of 148,930l. more. Other materials will come to about 30,000l, and it is estimated by the Agent and Chief Engineer that the cost of erection will amount to 92,500l. more. The materials of the old bridge will be available for minor structures in other places, and for increasing the stability of existing bridges, for there can be no doubt that other bridges on this line will have to be strengthened, and it is not improbable that the same course will be followed with regard to the present bridge over the Mhye river as has been taken with the Nerbudda.

The East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been comparatively exempt from damage. At the Calcutta terminus of the former, however, a very unexpected and unusual fall of rain occurred in January last, and caused considerable damage to goods, especially grain which had been accumulated at the Howrah Station and which were unprotected from the weather. Compensation to the extent of Rs. 1,10,400 had to be paid to the owners, on the Bhore Ghat, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, several slips occurred during the rains, but they were generally of a slight character, and did not cause any accidents. Disintegration of the rock through which some of the cuttings have been made is going on, and it is necessary to keep a watchful look out during the monsoon.

No commencement has yet been made with the continuation of the Rajputana line from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, by Phalanpore, but it is regarded as the first new railway which is to be undertaken when the state of the finances will admit of the expenditure.

Nothing has yet been decided with regard to the extension to the Punjab and Delhi line at Saharunpore of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, the northern terminus of which is now at Moradabad. Several alternative routes have been examined, and plans and estimates prepared for each. The whole subject is, therefore, in a position to be fully considered and is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. One route, *via* Nujeebabad, Hurdwar, and Roorkee, is 128¾ miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,58,59,314. Another, *via* Nujeebabad and Roorkee, leaving Hurdwar to the North, is 111¼ miles and is estimated to cost Rs.1,43,43,762 and a third, *via* Nujeenah, Kuratporo, and Roorkee, is 114½ miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,33,98,886. This last would cross the Ganges at Balawalla.

At the Benares end, the extension of the line by tramway to the river bank from the cantonment, has been commenced, but nothing has been yet settled about a bridge across the Ganges, whereby a junction with the East Indian Railway would be effected.

A proposition has been made, by parties who have obtained from the Portuguese Government a long lease of the port and harbour of Marma Goa, to extend a line of railway, which they have agreed to make from that port to the Portuguese frontier, to Bellary through Dharwar, New Hooblee, Judduck, and Copal. They ask for the grant in perpetuity of all land that may be required for the railway, and for permission to excavate and appropriate, on any waste land at the disposal of Government, all such stone, limestone are earth as may be required for embankments, bridges, stations, and houses; and they offer the same concessions with respect to the conveyance of mails and troops as have been made with the Guaranteed Companies. The whole subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

(*To be continued.*)

JOURNALISM AND THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

(*Times.*)

The readers of *The Times* have been fully informed of the various measures which the Government has thought it expedient to enforce with a view to prevent all hostile criticism. Meetings are forbidden; clubs are closed; literary and even artistic societies are dissolved; the sale of Opposition newspapers is interdicted in all "public places"—at the kiosks, at railway stations, in tobacco shops, and the like. Journals are continually seized and continually prosecuted for language which is held to bring the Government into contempt. Measures of the kind are perfectly idle, of course, in Paris and other great cities. But how stands it with the other towns, with the vast rural districts of France? This question I will endeavour to answer, as it presents itself to an observer residing in the Provinces; indeed, in one of the strictly Conservative and anti-Republican districts. To the passing traveller nothing can seem less like political interest of any kind. Not a newspaper can the tourist find, none does he ever see, in these preserves of "moral order," except the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*, with an occasional *Univers* and the like. No eager discussion of workmen in a cabaret will he hear; no meetings are dreamt of; in the "place" there may be read placarded the *Bulletin des Communes*, in which the "363" of the Opposition are all described (by authority) as Communards and incendiaries of the most daring kind. It is well known that of the 41 mayors of different places who have been dismissed, three are Senators and 38 are Deputies of the famous "363." The host of the minor dismissals and changes is vast and ever swelling. The local gossip and the provincial newspapers are full of anecdotes which show how strict a discipline is maintained by M. de Fourtou. A gentleman—he was so far from being a Communist that he was a marquis, a colonel, and the father of a Prefet—was amusing himself in his own village by practising on his cornet near the town fountain, and some of the villagers, who look on the old gentleman as a "character" stood round to listen. A gensdarme detected a political meeting, and insisted on the musical marquis withdrawing to his own premises, with a threat of seizing his instrument. In another small place a choral society of youths, whose ages are said to be between 15 and 20, was dissolved as dangerous to "moral order." An old woman who keeps a bookstall was seen talking to a gentleman of the town (he happens to be old, very rich, and very influential on the wrong side). A gensdarme informed her that if she was seen to speak to him again she should lose her licence. The old lady had a tongue, and she begged M. l'officier to inform her if she was to ask every gentleman who asked her for the *Figaro* if he were a sound Conservative before she sold him a paper; but though the old lady was witty she is also prudent, and she keeps out of the way of M——. There was a public ball announced in a little town in the south the other day. The authorities intervened, nominated a *comite moralien* of their own, and undertook the emblematic decoration of the ballroom. At the appointed hour the stewards appeared, the bands were at their desks, and the *baton* of the conductor rapped impatiently, but not a young lady appeared. They decline to demonstrate their Conservatism by dancing to the piping of M. le Prefet. What would be the feeling of an Englishman if he found *The Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, excluded from every bookstall and from every street in the kingdom? What if the Mudbury Harmonical Society, the Muggletonian Spelling Bee, were closed by order of Mr. Cross, and if Eatanswill annual ball were decorated in true blue by order of the Lord Lieutenant? Such, however, is France and the official theory of moral order. The question then arises, will it succeed—not in the great centres of life and thought, but will it succeed in the vast, slowly moving, strictly disciplined districts of rural France? How can political thought be communicated, in the absence of all possibility of meeting, in this strict suppression of ordinary journalism? Is it possible to keep a party together in these scattered agricultural constituencies, when all printed matter is thus rigorously guarded? This question I will try to answer as it appears to a resident in a most Conservative province.

The great engine of the Opposition movement is journalism—journalism of a very high and a very peculiar order. There can be no doubt, I think, that the crisis has called out all the finest qualities of the French Press. Never have the Paris journals been written with more grave, strong, and dignified energy. They have put aside that air of epigram, of the *flaneur*, of the captious critic, into which so many of them slide in times of mere listlessness or simple despair. The *Debats*, the *Temps*, and *Republique Francaise* maintain day by day a strain of earnest political teaching worthy of the best days of a great party, full of the weighty stuff of sound political thought. The sense of responsibility and the studied moderation which appear in every line of these great manifestoes take away nothing from their energy. They write under great difficulties—a single rash word might cause the suppression of the paper, and seriously embarrass the policy of the party; their writers and their political chiefs are daily held up in the moral and official sheets to personal vilification; every act of the party and every saying of its leaders is misrepresented by most unscrupulous pens. But, in spite of the obstacles and the temptations, they continue a strain of firm and confident opposition; tearing to pieces, with masterly self-restraint, the pretexts and projects of authority; and writing, withal, with a singleness of purpose, an unanimity, and a certainty of success which make a political party master of the situation. The Paris Press may have had a wittier period than the present; but it has rarely had a time of such force and of such wisdom, and never, perhaps, a time of such striking unity of purpose.

But the Press of the capital is sufficiently known to your readers already. How is this direction of the party as it comes forth from the mouth-piece of the great Parisian organs disseminated throughout the Provinces? That is the question to which I address myself. The crisis has called out a perfect shower of new contrivances for carrying on the Liberal movement. The great journals in Paris have established what they call "the propaganda subscription." During the electoral period any one can open on very reduced terms a short or long subcription for 50, 100, or 500 copies at once. By this means groups of persons, societies, or rich individuals receive at one whole parcels of the Paris papers, which they actively distribute, and more or less give away in their respective districts. By this means more newspapers are circulated than ever before. In one of its numbers the XIXe *Siecle* printed its famous map of France, with the Ministerialist and Republican constituencies marked in white and black. The newspaper has been prosecuted for publishing a "drawing" without submitting it to the Censorship. But in the meantime a million copies of this most striking sketch are being handed about. It is a bit of paper worth studying. You may draw on it a line from Havre to the Mediterranean without crossing or touching a single white spot; that is to say, you may travel from the British Channel to the Gulf of Lyons without once coming to a constituency which is not Republican. The checks on the circulation of the Opposition journals are only enough to stimulate, not to stifle. The Paris journals are no longer to be found at the railway station, but they come to subscribers by post. They come in parcels of 500 at a time, and they are handed about by enthusiastic people, and given away gratuitously as they never were before. Not a copy of the *Debats* is permitted at a bookstall; but the *Debats*, the *Temps*, the *Republique Francaise*, and the rest are all to be had at the booksellers. The booksellers have simply taken up the bookstall trade; they sell you a single number, and will deliver it daily at your house. In any small town there are thus one or two quiet looking shops where you can find the whole of this poison, which M. de Fourtou so rigorously excludes from railway stations and old women's stalls. To hawk a copy of the *Republique Francaise* in the public places, to sell it at a tobacconist's, or in a kiosk is an offence which involves the loss of your licence, if not imprisonment and fine. But I just walk into Bertrand's, and there stand piles of the dreaded organ of the Liberal chief where they never stood before; and M. Bertrand's *facteur* will be only too glad to bring me my copy for breakfast a *domicile*. Nay, I have the address of another bookseller (but I will not give you his name or direction) where I can get the whole of the Propagandist literature of Paris by simply asking for it. How perfectly idle is this childish attempt to suppress the circulation of the journals which the law permits. All over the country the Editors are bringing actions against the Prefet or the Mayor for illegal interference with their trade. Among others, the Courts of Nimes have in three cases decided against the authorities, as have also Courts at Rouen, Bordeaux, and elsewhere. How ludicrous is this effort of authority to suppress the circulation of journals which the State itself regularly delivers every day by post, and for non-delivery of which the Post Office would have to pay damages; when parcels of hundreds each are distributed by the State agency; and when they can be bought in a shop in any town. We talk of the immense development of the Press in England. But I very much doubt if in a rural and highly conservative district in England I could so easily procure as I do here copies of the journals of all shades. And I doubt if ever there has been a time in France before the present when the organs of John Lemoinne, of Scherer, of Gambetta, of L. Blanc have ever been found in abundance and read with zest in the rural districts and the country towns.

It is a very singular result of the official campaign against the Republican Press of Paris that it has actually increased its circulation enormously, carried it broadcast over the Provinces where it never went before, and greatly elevated its spirit. One Opposition newspaper is known to have increased its sale eightfold since May 16. Another has added 10,000 Propagandist subscriptions, and a third has sold 1,000,000 copies of a single number. So far for the Parisian Press; but the Government repression has given new life to the local petty Press of the Provinces. This has long been a very feeble affair in France. It is not so any longer. There are thousands of small journals in the Provinces which reproduce the Opposition movement of Paris with energy and intelligence. These papers, also, are carried on with the aid of "Propagandist subscriptions"—that is, special terms for an order in gross for distribution. By this agency those little sheets have attained a new life, and an unexpected circulation. Men who hardly ever looked in to the *Progres du Nord* or the *Echo de la Loire*, or the local print of their own district, are now found subscribing for 25 or 50 copies of the modest organ and sending it round to their servants, tradesmen, and labourers. Another institution has been created by the occasion. New local prints have been established by subscription to last during the period of the electoral contest. These, like the older papers, are taken in the gross, and distributed more or less gratuitously. I know one instance which is just a type of the rest, where such a paper is given away regularly by a wealthy subscriber, one copy to a peasant here, another to a man employed by the family, another to a Government official (this not too publicly), and so on. Now each of these little prints will contain a spirited and sensible echo of the great Parisian leaders, and the echo is the more spirited, that it is usually written in Paris—a dignified or scathing letter to the Prefet from some Mayor dismissed from his post, a summary of electoral facts, a collection of anecdotes as to the false steps of the Ministry, and a good deal of merriment over the local dissensions of the three-headed Party in power.

We may read in one of these prints the judgment of the Court condemning the Prefet for hindering its sale in public, with a series of *considerants* by the Court enough to shake the credit of any local potentate; another corner tells how the entire Municipal Council of such a place has been dissolved, and no one can be found to serve to form a new one. There are many places now where that appalling void is visible—no Municipality, no one willing to become a town councillor. Then comes a letter from some dismissed Mayor, who in guarded but crushing sentences lectures the Prefet, as if he had been guilty of embezzlement. Lastly, comes a local quarrel between the Legitimist and the Bonapartist candidate. The words in which the follower of Henry V. described the party of Cassagnac are reproduced without comment. In one of these districts a Legitimist was candidate, and aspired to be the official representative. But M. de Fourtou prefers the Bonapartist. On this the Legitimist continues his contest and opens war upon the Bonapartist in the following strain:—

L'Empire cela n'est pas Francais,
L'Empire cela n'est pas Chretien,
L'Empire cela n'est pas honnete.

Coalitions conducted on principles so loose as this give a good deal of opportunity to the local Liberal.

Of course, all the activity in the world would avail very little without some practical unity of purpose. If these Republican and local journals were simply continuing the violent recriminations or the discordant aims which distinguished them in their days of liberty, it would be to little effect in an electoral sense that they were active. But the policy of the Government has had the curious effect of producing unwonted unanimity in all shades of Republican opinion. When Frenchmen are unanimous, their unanimity is wonderful. When the Republicans were themselves in power they were more vehemently attacked by the extreme Radicals than by the Monarchists or Imperialists. But now, on the great question at least of the electoral issue, there is a striking desire for harmony. The significant fact is this, that it would be difficult to find throughout France many instances of Republicans contesting the seats with each other; on the other hand, the quarrels of the rival candidates of Imperialist and Monarchist colours, and their struggles to obtain the *cachet* of the Government patronage, fill the local newspapers with lively anecdotes, which rejoice the Republican heart.

The electoral contest has practically lost all interest in Paris and in the other large cities. The party in power resign themselves to certain and overwhelming defeat. Their sole hope is in terrifying, cajoling, or muzzling the electors of the small places and the rural districts. Will they succeed? Here, I believe, comes into play an old element in French politics. In the Provinces there is none of that hatred and distrust of capital, simply as capital, which make it such an effort for a Parisian workman to trust a man in a black cloth coat and a silk hat. The Provinces have made great progress in political energy and social ambition since the war. But in the Provinces, as of old, the average peasant, the typical *epicier*, is a thrifty, cautious, money-loving being; and he is guided, as of old, by the solid consideration of what will pay and who will pay; the opinion of the successful wine-grower and the prosperous *industriel* goes a very long way with him. Thus, for the average provincial elector the question is—How goes the careful man of business and of realized property? In a word, on which side is the bulk of the wealth? There can be no question, I think, that, taking France as a whole, the preponderance of wealth is on the Republican side. It is not merely that it counts the great fortunes of the Says and the Dorions and the like. It is rather that the solid, thoughtful men of capital in the provincial towns and provincial estates decline to mix themselves up with the heterogeneous adventures of the Bonapartist, Clerical, Legitimist, and Monarchical bands. The Government has not yet succeeded in discovering a cry, nor a name, nor a principle. The much bewildered man of business does not see what it means; he cannot quite satisfy himself what would be the issue of placing himself in its hands. The ogre of a new war, the ghost of a Clerical conspiracy, is constantly rising before his eyes. The Republic he knows; M. Thiers he knows; nor can he see anything so terrible, after all, in M. Gambetta. He may not like any of these particularly; but they seem to him at least intelligible, practical, and safe. The three-headed party of moral order strikes him as a rather speculative and not very trustworthy *societe anonyme*. Accordingly the average man of capital who has never been a great politician, is now, on the whole, a Republican. There can be no question, I think, that the Republican side is now the side of wealth; and in the Provinces the average elector thinks a great deal of wealth. He finds his wealthy or well-to-do neighbours doing what they have not hitherto been much accustomed to do—encouraging him to vote against the Government, supplying him with newspapers, and doing something "for the Party." Things are carried on more in the English electoral method, but without public speeches and without placards. But the "notabilities" stir themselves not to assist, but to resist, the Prefet; they write him crushing letters when they are dismissed from the Municipal posts; they "find money" for the campaign; they establish local newspapers; they distribute broadcast the novels of Erkmann-Chatrian—and the intelligent peasant dearly loves his *feuilleton* gratis—lastly, they give it out that Republicans who come to grief by resisting authority will find favour and reward in the near day of reckoning.

I will not pretend to say that all this is of the highest order of political virtue, nor do I say that this, or anything like it, is universal; but I think it will be found that in the Provinces of France there is a real backbone of Republican conviction; that there is a steady work of Republican propagandism, and that the electors are not at all to be led like sheep by the orders of prefets or mayors. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the Republican leaders are right in their fixed conviction that they will *increase their majority*. I dare lastly to hope that something more important yet may come of it—that the contest is doing something to bridge the great social divisions of France, to soften the poor man's hatred of the rich, and the terror which the rich man feels for the poor; to make city despise village less, and village to trust town better.

Most of the United States journals are always looking out for means to induce people to subscribe, but the latest novelty in this line, and the most remarkable, is the invention of a Kansas newspaper. The editor found that the giving away of highly-coloured chromolithographs had no longer the old effect as of yore in increasing the sale of the paper, neither had clocks. In fact, all the farmhouses for miles were adorned with chromolithographs, many of which were relegated to the stables and outhouses, while as for clocks, there were so many that no farmer could form any idea of the right time, and the editor of the Kansas journal was in despair. At last a bright idea struck him, and he announced a series of prize young women as inducements to subscribers. Every number of his paper had a coupon. After a certain time all these coupons entitled their possessor to a chance in a lottery where all were prizes and none blanks. The prize consisted of a photograph, name and address of one of the prize young women. A correspondence was naturally supposed to ensue, ending, if all went well, in a happy marriage. The idea proved an immense success; ever so many young women offered themselves for prizes, all the eligible young men in the country took in the paper, and for a time the journal had it all its own way. Soon, however, the idea began to spread: domestic and ladies' journals began to offer prize young men, and soon the new scheme passed from the boundaries of its original district, first all over Kansas, and now is gradually making progress among the newspapers of the other States. The original journal, however, is again in a difficulty, for the idea succeeded so admirably that there is not an unmarried young man in the district, and the editor now thinks of offering prize children to any who may stand in need of them; and, if this fails, of applying to the State legislature for permission to start a series prize divorces.

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Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, July 25, 1877.

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Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877, WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER.
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges. 4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6¾ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by OVERWORK, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co.,
14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for India:—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
Bombay Madon and Co.
Allahabad: Lyell and Co.
Lucknow: Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. [illegible]rby and Co. forward a 10s. Bottle to any Post Town in India carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is specially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Calcutta.
Bathgate & Co. ditto.
Cornfield & Co. ditto.
Barbie & Co. Madras.
Treacher & Co. Bombay.

NOTICES.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "Thomas Watts."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,
as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the Groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the Various Forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,
is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

For Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a Pleasant Beverage, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a Large Illustrated Sheet, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, Fevers, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this Invaluable Information was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—
"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.
"Mr. Eno.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness (biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.
"Yours sincerely, "Eliza Pelling."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A Lady writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."
"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit: he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. Beral."
"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.
"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."
November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —
TREACHER & COMPANY.
N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ... „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,0 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ....£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ....£300,890
Do. 1872 ....£816,333

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

Agents in Bombay:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Established 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—Meerut. | BRANCH OFFICE:—Bombay.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are Annually *Investigated by an* Independent *Actuary.*
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety to the Assured*, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division*. *The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

The First Quinquennial Investigation took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the Ascertained Surplus 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of Forty per cent. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 9	26 11 2	17 12 10—40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 4	22 8 8—32 „
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7—24 „

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietary, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

Agents at Bombay:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

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